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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh westerly winds becoming variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The French Court of Cassation yesterday received a report from M. Bard, to whom the evidence in the Dreyfus case had been referred, favoring a revision of the proceedings of the court-martial. It is predicted that the court will decide that no act of treason was committed, which will have the effect of quashing the charge against Dreyfus and releasing him without another trial. President Faure has called upon M. Charles Dupuy to form a new Cabinet. Prince Louis Napoleon, the Bonapartist candidate for the French throne, is reported to have negotiated a loan so large as to preclude its being required for private purposes. It is reported in Paris that the British Cabinet has determined to proclaim a protectorate over Egypt. Gen. Lord Kitchener arrived in London yesterday, and was greeted by an immense crowd which manifested great enthusiasm. —Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The schooner St. Peter's foundered off Sodus Point yesterday. It is believed that eight or ten persons were drowned.

It is reported in Boston that the entire North Atlantic Squadron is soon to be assembled at New York, prepared to menace Spain, if necessary.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois is quoted as saying that he will shoot to pieces with Gatling guns any train that attempts to enter the State with "a mob" of imported laborers.

While Charles Knowlton was walking through the marble yard of Swope & Co. in Camden, N. J., yesterday, he came upon the body of an old friend, Charles King, and, throwing up his hands, fell to the ground dead.

The Spanish Peace Commission in Paris has accepted the terms of the United States respecting Cuba, Spain yielding the sovereignty of the island and assuming liability for its debt. All differences respecting Puerto Rico and the cession of the Island of Guam to the United States have also been arranged and the Commissioners are practically ready to take up the Philippines question.

It was discovered yesterday that Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who returned last Tuesday from Havana, where he was sent by President McKinley to inspect the sanitary condition of the city, has yellow fever. His apartments were quarantined, his wife, who is an immune; his stepson, and a servant remaining with him. Steps were taken to thoroughly disinfect the Yucatan, the vessel on which he arrived.

Page 2.

Augustus Van Wyck, Democratic candidate for Governor, returned home yesterday from his speaking tour up the State. He said he felt sure of the success of the entire ticket.

In a speech at an east side mass meeting last night ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss declared that the Police Department is as corrupt as in the days before the Lexow investigation.

John Phillips, Secretary of the United Hatters of North America, has written a letter to John B. Carroll defending the contract under which the policemen were supplied with non-union helmets.

Supt. Aldridge has prepared a defense of his management of the canals, and wants to give it out. It was said last night at the Fifth Avenue that Senator Platt and his managers, who conferred about it, are in doubt over the advisability of allowing the document to go out from Republican headquarters. It may, however, be published to-day.

Page 3.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday denied a charge made by Franklin Matthews that the town is run wide open.

Beginning next Monday, Col. Roosevelt will spend his time up to election day, except for a trip to Troy and Albany, speaking in and about the city.

Col. Roosevelt addressed two large audiences at Syracuse last night. He said that a vote for Justice Van Wyck would be a vote for Richard Croker.

Private Detective Mayers, who was arrested in Poughkeepsie for shadowing Treasury agents, was discharged yesterday. He came to this city, and will appear to-day before the United States District Attorney.

President McKinley reviewed many of the heroes of Santiago and Puerto Rico from the army and navy yesterday at the Philadelphia peace jubilee, and spoke at night at a banquet given by the Clover Club. He held a public reception in the evening at the Academy of Music.

Page 4.

The War Investigating Commission left Huntsville last night to inspect Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park.

The mustering out of the Seventy-first Regiment was formally begun yesterday. It will take about ten days to complete the work.

The Chief Justice of Canada has awarded Victor H. MacCord $40,000 in the arbitration of his claim against Peru for outrages committed upon him while he was a United States Consul in that country.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Page 5.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were: Headlight II., Blueaway, Swiftmas, Claroba, Knight of the Garter, and Chivalrous.

Page 6.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club presented three lots to the club last night, on condition that the new home have a seventy-five-foot frontage and that the annual dues be raised from $25 to $50. The offer was promptly accepted. The new house will be situated in the Fifth Avenue club district.

Page 9.

The New York Wool Warehouse Company of 260 West Broadway has gone into the hands of receivers.

The belief was general in Wall Street yesterday that the new Union Tobacco Company is a crystallization of the chief anti-trust forces.

Page 10.

Harvard beat Yale for the team championship at the Ardsley links.

Page 12.

William A. Eddy secured several photographs of the Statue of Liberty yesterday with a camera suspended in mid-air.

A man obtained box seats in the Harlem Opera House Wednesday night by presenting forged letters purporting to be signed by Richard Croker and ex-Judge Charles Welde.

The attorney for John W. Rapp, inventor of a system of fire-proof flooring, alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday that the Department of Buildings of New York was persecuting Mr. Rapp.

Philip R. M. Hildreth, a member of Squadron A, shot himself at his mother's home yesterday. The family denied that he committed suicide, but declared that his death was due to accident while cleaning his revolver.

The fight between the nephews and nieces of William Henry Moore for the possession of his estate has just been decided by Surrogate Fitzgerald. Moore was over eighty years old and eccentric. He died in a Bowery hotel last February, leaving a valuable estate.

After two months of married life J. F. Welling, proprietor of the Manhattan Towel Supply Company, abandoned his wife in a local theatre, leaving her there while he went ostensibly to get a drink. When he did not return she was forced to borrow a nickel for street car fare to get home. She found all the furniture gone and a note telling her to go to her mother. Yesterday Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court granted Mrs. Welling $100 counsel fee and $8 per week alimony pending a suit for separation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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SPAIN WILL PAY THE CUBAN DEBT

Her Commission in Paris Yields to the American Demand.

PHILIPPINES QUESTION NEXT

All Differences Regarding Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam Arranged.

Spaniards Finally Convinced that the Terms of the United States Must Be Accepted.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Spanish Government, through the Peace Commissioners of Spain, has accepted the negative view of the United States Peace Commissioners toward the proposed assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt. The American Commissioners have firmly but courteously declined to assume for the United States the entire or joint responsibility for the Spanish financial conditions. Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Commission, and his colleagues, with faithful insistence, sought another result, but they have failed to obtain it, and have finally abandoned the effort and agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol shall, without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace.

Though, through several sessions, the Spanish Commissioners had before them the irrevocable presentation of their American colleagues, it was not until Monday that the Spaniards became absolutely convinced that the Americans had, from the outset of their refusal to accept the Cuban debt, meant exactly what they said. In spite of the fact that the Spanish Commissioners had doubts of succeeding, their hope was so keen and their contention so vigorously prosecuted that the final conviction of their inability to win their point brought to the Spaniards such a shock of depression that, as reported in these dispatches at the time, there were grave doubts as to the continuance of the negotiations.

Señor Montero Rios, after Monday's session, would have resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Peace Commission had he not believed that his so doing might greatly weaken, and possibly unseat, Señor Sagasta's Government. For this reason Señor Montero Rios retained his position, and at yesterday's session, acting under the conviction arrived at on Monday, the Spaniards announced that they would forego further argument on the Cuban debt, and agreed that, practically in the terms and absolutely in the spirit of the protocol, the article concerning Cuba should go forward into the final treaty.

Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty over and claim to Cuba without other terms or conditions. The meeting of yesterday, though short, was long enough to yield this conclusion. All differences, if any existed, regarding Puerto Rico and the cession of the Island of Guam to the United States, were also arranged, and the Commissioners found themselves practically ready to begin the consideration of the Philippines question, which will be taken up next week.

The Spaniards have learned that the Americans purpose to perfect a peace treaty if direct methods, patient effort, and painstaking consideration on their part can secure that result. The adjustments already accomplished will stand in the final treaty unless opposing views and positions on the Philippines question develop hereafter and bring to naught the efforts of the Commissioners.

Another session of the joint commission was held to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock and continuing two hours.

There is ample warrant, unlike the case of Cuba, for full discussion of all questions of the Philippines debt, municipal and insular.

SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

She Will Not Surrender the Islands Without a Diplomatic Struggle.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government has good reason to believe that the United States intends to retain the Philippines on the ground that President McKinley must satisfy public opinion. The Government believes that the American Commissioners will argue the necessity of thus deviating from the spirit and text of the protocol on the ground that the condition of things in the Island of Luzon and the Archipelago renders it impossible for America to abandon her native allies or for Spain to re-establish her rule without heavy sacrifices of men and money; and, finally, because Spain could not be allowed to retain possession except under conditions unpalatable to Spaniards and to their colonial traditions.

"Spain, however, cannot yet believe she will be deprived of the Philippines without some pecuniary compensation, in addition to a recognition of the Philippine loan of 1896. Therefore, upon the question of the Philippines, the Spanish Commissioners will make even a stronger resistance than they have made over the Cuban debt."

Captured Spanish Guns Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Some of the cannon captured at Santiago are now on their way to the United States. These pieces will be stored at Governors Island until disposed of by Congress.

A BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

Five Redskins Killed by a Sheriff's Posse in Oregon—One White Man a Victim.

BAKER CITY, Ore., Oct. 27.—A special from Canyon City states that a young man, who was a member of the Sheriff's posse, has just returned to Canyon City with a report of a desperate fight which occurred between the whites and a renegade band of Indians. The nineteen men and five buck warriors were about forty feet apart when the battle began. George Cuttings, son of David Cuttings, received a ball in the left arm, the missile passing through his lungs.

One of the Indians who was shot and killed fought with desperate courage. After being repeatedly shot he continued fighting with his rifle until it was empty, when he fired his revolver until the muzzle dropped so low that the bullets struck the ground near the dying redskin's side. George Cuttings, after he received a wound, started, in company with M. Mosier, for Izee, near the scene of the trouble. The wounded man became so weak that he was left near the trail propped up against a tree.

When a searching party went to look for Cuttings they found his dead body near a spring where she had crawled. The posse continued pursuit, and after a running battle killed all five Indians.

Settlers have been sent to Canyon City for more ammunition, stating that the Indians are gathering around Izee in large numbers.

The trouble arose over the Indians accusing the whites of stealing horses.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN DROWNED?

The Steam Barge L. R. Doty of Cleveland, Ohio, Reported Lost in Lake Michigan.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The steam barge L. R. Doty of Cleveland has probably been wrecked and twenty-five members of her crew are believed to have been drowned in Lake Michigan. Wreckage of the vessel has been found and identified by the owners, who have not heard of the barge's arrival at any port, although she is long overdue.

WRECKED ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Schooner St. Peter's Founders Off Sodus Point—Eight Lives May Have Been Lost.

SODUS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—About noon today, five miles northwest of Sodus, on Lake Ontario, the three-masted schooner St. Peter's, of Cape Vincent, sank with all on board, save one, the Captain, who was rescued in an unconscious condition.

Word was sent to Charlotte that the distressed vessel had been sighted near Pultneyville, and the tug Proctor started with the life-saving crew. When within a mile of the St. Peter's the crew on the Proctor saw the distressed ship sink. In ten minutes the tug was cruising about the spot where she went down. The Captain of the St. Peter's was picked up in an unconscious condition. After half an hour had been spent in looking for the other members of the ill-fated crew, the tug started for Sodus Point, where medical assistance was secured for the Captain. He is still unconscious, so it is impossible to learn the number of men who met death. It is known, however, that the wife of the Captain met a watery grave. Eight or ten persons at least perished. The Captain will recover.

Olen Jolley and Jacob Vosburg of this town were standing on the shore when the St. Peter's went down. They saw two men standing at the mast when the waters swallowed them. It is thought that the St. Peter's lost her rudder, and that the heavy seas caused her to spring a leak.

Eight Sailors Rescued at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Eight seamen, comprising the crew of the brig Starlight, bound from Haiti to New York with logwood, were picked up from two open boats last Saturday morning, and landed here today by the Norwegian fruit steamer Simon Dumois. Capt. Rhodes of the Starlight said that his vessel had grounded on Hog Sty Reef, on Oct. 17. All had remained by the brig until she began to break up.

FELL DEAD BY FRIEND'S BODY.

Camden Man, While Walking Through Marble Yard, Makes a Sad Discovery and Sinks to the Ground.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 27.—Charles King, a well-known resident of this city, was found dead in the marble yard of Swope & Co., at Eleventh and Federal Streets, this morning. Charles Knowlton, an old friend of the dead man, was the first to discover the body. As he walked through the yard he threw up his hands and cried out, "My God, it's King!"

Passers-by hurried toward Knowlton, who sank to the ground beside the body of a man, but when they reached the spot he was dead. Knowlton was also well known in Camden, having been the Superintendent of Furbush & Gage's machine shop for many years. A warm friendship had existed between Knowlton and King, and his friends think that the discovery of King's dead body caused heart failure.

Mrs. Knowlton, when informed of her husband's death, sank to the floor unconscious, and her condition is regarded as critical. Dr. Knowlton, a son of the dead man, who is studying at the university at Heidelburg, Germany, was notified. Miss Knowlton, a daughter, was to have been married next week.

GOV. TANNER'S THREAT.

Quoted as Promising to Use Gatling Guns on Trains Bringing "Mobs" to Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—A special to The Times-Herald from Madison, Ill., says:

"'I reiterate that I will not tolerate this wholesale importation of foreigners into Illinois, and if I hear that a mob is to be brought into this State, such as was taken into Virden, I care not on what railroad it comes or for whom, I will meet it at the State line and shoot it to pieces with Gatling guns.'

"So declared Gov. Tanner in a speech delivered before 1,200 auditors gathered at the Knights of Pythias Hall in this city. It was the concluding statement in an address largely devoted to defense of his course in the recent mine riots at Virden. The Governor reviewed at great length the causes leading up to the rioting. He held the operators at fault in their dealings with the strikers, and then, reverting to his acts when the crisis came, he said:

"'When the United States Government found it necessary and deemed it just to forbid the importation of foreign labor into this country I felt that I was fully justified in the course I took at Virden. That trouble never would have occurred if the negroes had not been brought here to take the places of white men. The importations were representatives of the scum of the country—ex-convicts and worthless characters generally—and the State of Illinois should not be made a dumping ground for such reprobates. I do not propose to allow the operators to bring these people here, and I took what I considered, and still consider, the proper means to prevent it.'

"Then followed his uncompromising declaration that any train entering the State under similar conditions in the future would be met at the border and shot to pieces with Gatling guns."

RUMORED NAVAL MOBILIZATION

Report that Sixteen Warships Will Assemble at New York Prepared to Menace Spain.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—It is reported here that the entire North Atlantic Squadron will shortly be assembled at New York, ostensibly for fleet drill, but prepared, if need be, to make a hostile demonstration in Spanish waters should any hitch occur over the peace negotiations.

It is said that the force, when assembled, will comprise the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas; the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the cruisers Marblehead, Detroit, New Orleans, Topeka, Newark, and San Francisco, and the gun vessels Scorpion, Mayflower, Gloucester, Marietta, and Newport. In point of numbers, this fleet would represent the largest aggregation of warships ever brought together in American waters for drill work.

If the ships assemble and opportunity presents, undoubtedly drill will be carried out. It is common talk among the officers of the fleet that there is necessity for some fleet exercises at once, and it is the impression that the big force about to be brought together will actually be given some drill under conditions closely approaching those of battle.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

Admission as to Cost Price of Property Pleases the Assessors.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—John D. Rockefeller appeared before the Board of Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant at North Tarrytown to-day and submitted to examination relative to the cost and value of the property owned by him in Mount Pleasant. Mr. Rockefeller testified that the property in the town owned by him cost when purchased $653,000. He had made some improvements upon it, but would at the present time sell the property at 65 per cent. of its cost to him, and allow the purchaser to pay only part of the price, the balance remaining on bond and mortgage.

Mr. Rockefeller's admission of the cost price and that he had made some improvements was gratifying to the Assessors, who have assessed the property at $687,000. They claim Mr. Rockefeller's testimony shows its valuation to be under the true one instead of being excessive, as has been claimed.

A TIN PLATE CONSOLIDATION.

The Plan Is to Pool the Interests of All Manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—The consolidation of most of the tin plate manufacturing plants in the country was completed at the Chicago meeting several days ago, according to the statement of one of the promoters to-night. He said the corporation would be capitalized at $50,000,000, and would buy outright the plants and operate them.

D. G. Reid of Richmond, Ind., will probably be elected President of the corporation, and the general offices may be located in Chicago, with branch offices in the principal cities. There are 305 mills in the country, working and under construction. These have a capacity of 7,000,000 boxes of tin plate a year.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS'S WILL.

All Her Real and Personal Property Left to Her Mother.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—The will of Miss Winnie Davis was admitted to probate here to-day. The document was prepared on Feb. 11, 1898, when Miss Davis was about to sail for Egypt, and by its terms she gives and bequeaths to her mother, Varina Howell Jefferson Davis, all her real and personal property and any returns that may come from literary work. The instrument further says: "I beg her to give a remembrance out of my jewelry to my dear cousin, Anna Smith, and to my dear, dear old nurse, Mary Ahern. My dear mother is to judge what she would like to give my dear sister, Margaret Hayes, and her children to remember me by. She will know what I wish done.

"I sign this in the Gerard Hotel, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

"VARINA ANNE DAVIS."

Mrs. Pulitzer's Carriage in Ditch.

The carriage of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, driven by Hanson Willis, ran too near the excavation along the street car tracks at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon, and toppled over into the ditch. Mrs. Pulitzer and her maid, who was with her in the carriage, were thrown out, but were not injured. The horses were badly scratched. Mrs. Pulitzer was driven to her home, at 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, in another carriage.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Fair weather prevailed last night in all sections of the United States. During the last twenty-four hours the temperature fell ten to twenty degrees in the northeastern States and continued below the normal east of the Mississippi. West of the Mississippi seasonable temperatures are reported. No disturbance of marked severity appears within the region of observation.

To-day the temperature will rise throughout the central valleys and thence eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Fair weather will prevail except along the Upper Mississippi River and in the western lake region, where conditions will favor showers. Showers are also likely to occur along the South Atlantic Coast and in the lower Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	51	44	50
6 A. M.	49	43	49
9 A. M.	52	44	50
12 M.	58	51	54
3 P. M.	60	52	52
6 P. M.	58	48	50
9 P. M.	54	45	47
12 P. M.	55	43	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49⅝
Weather Bureau	46¼
Corresponding date 1897	54⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	52

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. was 72 per cent.

Full-page portrait of Mr. James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and the New York Clearing House Association, in the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of The New York Times of Sunday, October 30th.—Adv.

A VICTORY FOR DREYFUS

M. Bard, Reporter of the Court of Cassation, Urges Revision of the Prisoner's Case.

CONVINCED OF HIS INNOCENCE

The Evidence on Which He Was Found Guilty Not Entitled to Credence—Belief that the Charge of Treason Will Be Quashed.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Court of Cassation, which is to decide upon the question of reopening the case of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, opened at noon to-day. M. Bard, to whom the evidence in the case had been referred, presented a strong report in favor of revision.

The belief is general to-night that the Court will pronounce neither for revision nor for annulment of the judgment of the court-martial. Either course would entail awkward consequences, as it would involve a new trial of the case. To avoid this it is expected that the Court will decide that as the affair now presents itself, there has been no treason, and that, therefore, the condemnation pronounced upon Capt. Dreyfus by the court-martial cannot be upheld. This would have the effect of quashing all the proceedings since the commencement of the case, and the prisoner would be released at once, without the necessity of meeting the charge before a new tribunal.

M. Dupuy, who has been called upon to form a Cabinet, was interviewed as he was leaving the Elysée this evening. He said the question of Dreyfus's revision was purely judicial, adding: "No honest politician will decline to accept the decision which shall be given." M. Ribot, who is expected to be a member of the new Ministry, has always been regarded as being favorable to a reopening of the case.

The hall of the Court of Cassation was very full of people when to-day's proceedings were begun, but there was no demonstration around the Palace of Justice. The gates, however, were closed, as a matter of precaution, and only ticket holders were admitted. The few spectators about the palace were kept moving by the police, and inside the building Municipal Guards were stationed in all the corridors leading to the court room.

Maître Labori, who was counsel for M. Zola during the latter's famous trial, was seated among the lawyers occupying the first row. Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the prisoner, was provided with a seat in a corner. She was represented by Maître Mornard.

The Dreyfus appeal case was called immediately after the opening of the court. Reporter Bard opened the proceedings by referring to the excitement and scandals caused by the case even before the appeal for a revision of the trial was lodged. He then reviewed the history of the case from the arrest of Dreyfus, and said his condemnation was for one of the crimes which inspire universal horror, and it struck one of those in whom the country had the most confidence.

Continuing, M. Bard spoke of the efforts made to obtain a revision of the case, referred to the denunciation of Major Esterhazy, and reviewed the appeal of Mme. Dreyfus for a revision of the case. M. Bard said this appeal was based on the assumption that the bordereau was written by Major Esterhazy. He then pointed out that there were suspicious facts to justify the request for revision. Mme. Dreyfus contended that her husband did not write the bordereau, which some of the experts testified he did write. The Court, therefore, would have to examine these facts and decide whether a revision was justified.

M. Bard added that the appeal for revision was decided upon in consequence of the late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession that he had forged a document in the case; but M. Bard said this forgery was committed in 1896 and could not alone be regarded as ground for a revision or for an annulment of the judgment rendered in 1894.

Nevertheless, M. Bard said, Lieut. Col. Henry had committed forgery. His evidence was the most crushing against Dreyfus, and the evidence of a forger was open to suspicion. There was, therefore, the presumption of innocence, based upon fresh facts, which led to the appeal for a revision of the case, and there was also ground to ask whether another new fact had not been brought to light and if Dreyfus was really the author of the bordereau and the note written to Major Esterhazy, and found in the apartment of Mlle. Pays, in which the writer asked what he should do respecting the bordereau.

M. Bard next read Col. Du Paty de Clam's report of the arrest of Dreyfus, then a Captain of French artillery doing staff duty, in which the Colonel said that Dreyfus, while writing to his dictation, "betrayed intense excitement." "But," M. Bard added, "the photograph taken of the writing does not give the slightest indication that Dreyfus was laboring under excitement."

Dreyfus, M. Bard also said, denied to Col. Du Paty de Clam that he ever had relations, directly or indirectly, with foreign powers. Col. Du Paty de Clam's report further showed that Dreyfus had to write incriminating documents in ten different ways, sitting and standing, with and without gloves, and with ordinary and broad-pointed pens.

M. Bard cited further facts favorable to revision, and expressed astonishment at the manner in which the whole affair had been conducted. He referred to the fact that the residence of Col. Picquart had been searched, while the residence of Major Esterhazy, who was directly accused, was not searched. The reporter also severely criticised Major Ravary's report on the charges against Major Esterhazy, and he further said that the handwriting experts, Belhomme and Varniard, were lunatics whose testimony was unreliable.

After referring to the fact that the experts who examined the bordereau differed widely in opinion, M. Bard expressed the belief that if the bordereau was the principal factor in the condemnation of Dreyfus, on the testimony of experts, his condemnation ought to be revoked.

Great stress was laid by M. Bard on Col. Picquart's letter of July 14, 1898, to the Minister of Justice, in which he gave seven principal arguments against the probability of the guilt of Dreyfus, including the impossibility of Dreyfus procuring the plans of fortresses and projects for the movements of troops undetected, whereas Major Esterhazy had free access thereto.

This letter also cites interviews which Col. Piquart had with Gens. Billot and Gonze, in one of which the Colonel said: "With the proof in my hands, I have established the innocence of Dreyfus."

To this Gen. Gonze replied, according to the letter to the Minister of Justice: "What is it to you if Dreyfus is on Devil's Island?"

Col. Picquart—But he is innocent.

Gen. Gonze—You know, Mercier (former Minister of War) and Saussier (former Military Governor of Paris) are mixed up in this affair. Do you wish to compromise them?

The letter concluded by saying that on leaving Gen. Gonze Col. Picquart declared that he was convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus and he proposed to fight the matter out and reveal what he knew. These statements of the Reporter caused a sensation in court.

After further reference to Col. Picquart's charges that the Ministry of War and the General Staff had tampered with documents and had manufactured evidence in the Dreyfus case, and a presentation of the contradictory statements of Col. Picquart and the Minister of War relative to the secret documents alleged to have been communicated to the court-martial, the hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The court house was emptied quietly. There were no demonstrations and no cries of any sort. During the session, however, an anti-revisionist mob, numbering about 100 persons, and headed by MM. Drumont, Millevoye, and Lasies, shouting "Vive l'Armée!" and "A Morte les Juifs!" (Death to the Jews,) attempted to enter the Court of Cassation. The passage of the mob was barred by the police and large reinforcements were sent to guard the approaches to the court.

The Courrier du Soir says that the revelations in the report of M. Bard as to the part played by some members of the general staff have produced a strong effect in military circles and are "likely to result in a reaction tending to put an end to the antagonism between the civil and military authorities."

The most sensational part of M. Bard's report was the shorthand notes of the examination of the late Lieut. Col. Henry by M. Godefroy Cavaignac, then Minister of War, after Henry's forgery had been discovered. These notes showed that the confession of forgery was only obtained with the utmost difficulty, Henry stoutly denying, and then prevaricating to the effect that he only added one phrase to the genuine letter, and then, when driven to the last corner, protesting that he acted for the country's good.

The drift of M. Bard's conclusions was that Comte Esterhazy was the real culprit, but that his condemnation would have meant the ruin of the Intelligence Department. M. Bard animadverted severely on the withholding of the secret dossier from Dreyfus himself, as the presenting of the documents to Dreyfus could not have compromised the national interests, he said, and the course adopted was in flagrant violation of the rights of French citizens since 1786.

Although the proceedings thus far are so favorable to Dreyfus it must not be assumed that there will be any real clearing up of the mystery. It looks, rather, as though an attempt is being made to stifle the real truth by liberating Dreyfus without a new trial. It is asked by the Dreyfusites, if the secret dossier exists, as alleged, what good purpose can be served by the Court of Cassation giving a decision without seeing it, since that is the only real proof, if any, of the guilt of Dreyfus?

To-morrow's sitting of the Court of Cassation is awaited with the most intense anxiety.

THE BRISSON MINISTRY'S FALL.

Gen. Chanoine's Resignation Timed to Conceal the Dreyfus Dossier.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Brisson Cabinet was overturned ostensibly because it failed to protect the army from slander. The real facts are that the Ministers, constantly, but vainly, urged the slandered staff officers to take proceedings against their slanderers. Gen. Mercier, Gen. Zurlindon, and Gen. Chanoine all declined to assist the Government to vindicate the army's honor, on the plea that it was useless to proceed against 'filthy newspaper rags.'

"Gen. Chanoine's resignation was timed to prevent the civil power getting hold of the Dreyfus dossier. It was calculated that if he went out, slamming the door, the Government would be beaten by Parliament, afraid of having the army and the people against it. The coup was fixed for to-day, (Thursday,) but M. Deroulede's sting provoked Chanoine to precipitate the matter.

"However, the desired object has been accomplished. M. Brisson was unable during the suspension of the sitting of the Chamber on Tuesday to obtain M. Faure's signature for the nomination of a new Minister for War. Had he succeeded, the secret dossier would have been before the Court of Cassation; but M. Lockroy, as an ad interim War Minister, cannot take the initiative. The custodians of the dossier can refuse to let him see it.

"Gen. Chanoine is one of the few Generals in active service who was closely linked with the army of the Empire. He is a son-in-law of Gen. Froissart, the late Prince Imperial's tutor. M. Brisson probably chose him for the War portfolio because he was on excellent terms with the Russian Court and the French General Staff.

"The Court of Cassation seldom draws ladies. To-day the novelist "Gyp" (Comtesse de Martel de Janville) and many other richly dressed women were there. The sitting of the court resembles a chapter meeting in a cathedral, where passions can have no place, as they have in other courts. Nevertheless, M. Bard's report was listened to with breathless interest, and a child could understand it. There were no legal technicalities; the facts were allowed to speak for themselves. No conclusion was suggested, but there were conclusions to which one could not help coming. M. Bard's report cannot be otherwise than favorable to Dreyfus."

M. DUPUY FOR PREMIER.

Called Upon by President Faure to Form a New Ministry—His Career in Politics.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—President Faure, at 9 o'clock this evening, asked M. Dupuy to form a Cabinet, in succession to the Brisson Ministry, which resigned on Tuesday. M. Dupuy has asked until to-morrow to decide, but he will doubtless accept the task unless unforeseen difficulties arise.

It is thought that the new Cabinet will be composed in part as follows:

M. Dupuy—Premier and Minister of the Interior.
M. de Freycinet—Minister of War.
M. Constans—Minister of Justice.
M. Delcassé—Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Ribot—Minister of Finance.
M. Bourgeois—Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Charles Dupuy, who has now been called by President Faure to form a new Cabinet, has twice been President of the Council of Ministers. It was during his second Premiership, which lasted from May 26, 1894, to Jan. 14, 1895, that Capt. Dreyfus was arrested, tried, and convicted. Gen. Mercier was then Minister of War; President Faure was Minister of Marine, and M. Delcassé, who is down for the Foreign portfolio in the new Cabinet, was Minister of the Colonies. President Carnot was assassinated about a month after the Dupuy Ministry was formed; Casimir-Périer, on his election to the Presidency, June 27, 1894, continued the Dupuy Ministry in office. M. Casimir-Périer had been Premier immediately preceding M. Dupuy's appointment.

The fall of the Dupuy Ministry was precipitated by the refusal of the Chamber to approve of the course of the Government regarding the Southern railways, a question which provoked much scandal, the burden of which, however, fell upon M. Ribot, who succeeded M. Dupuy as President of the Council. This was the climax of a long series of incidents which rendered the President's tenure of office obnoxious to him, and on Jan. 15, the day after the Dupuy Ministry was defeated in the Chamber, he resigned his office. The story recently published in a London paper that he resigned on account of complications with the German Kaiser growing out of the Dreyfus case has never been confirmed by any trustworthy authority. Such is a brief résumé of the conditions under which M. Dupuy last held the Premiership.

M. Dupuy, who was born at Puy, Nov. 5, 1851, is a graduate of the Ecole Normale, where he was at one time a teacher of philosophy. He was first elected to the Chamber from Haute-Loire, in 1885, and was re-elected in 1889, 1893, and 1894. He was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in the Ribot Cabinet, in 1892, and President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, in April, 1893. He became President of the Chamber of Deputies in December, 1893, and succeeded to the Premiership in May, 1894. In politics he is an ardent Conservative Republican. In the Presidential election by the National Assembly after the assassination of M. Carnot, he stood third. Out of a total vote of 845, M. Casimir-Perier received 451, M. Brisson, the late Premier, 194, and M. Dupuy 97, the others being scattered among numerous candidates.

LOAN TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Bonapartist Candidate for the Throne Obtains a Sum Too Large for Private Purposes.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"I learn that Prince Louis Napoleon, who was supposed to have rejoined his regiment in Russia, is really at Geneva, where he has raised, on special security, a loan of such dimensions as excludes the hypothesis of its being required for private purposes. Prince Louis has long been the candidate of the Bonapartists for the French throne, in preference to his brother, Prince Victor."

The Czar Friendly to Dreyfus.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—According to the National Review, Emperor Nicholas of Russia has become an advocate of Dreyfus revision.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

WARING HAS YELLOW FEVER

The Colonel Is Shut Up in His Apartments in Second Avenue with His Family.

DR. DOTY MAKES A STATEMENT

Explains Why the Yucatan, on Which the Colonel Came from Havana, Was Not Quarantined—Vessel to be Disinfected.

It was discovered yesterday that Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who returned in bad health from Cuba last Tuesday, was suffering from yellow fever. He is in his apartment at 175 Second Avenue with his wife, his stepson, and a servant, all of whom have been quarantined.

Health Commissioner William T. Jenkins, who made public the nature of the Colonel's illness, said last night that he believed the patient would recover, but he was reticent when asked regarding how serious the case was.

Col. Waring returned from Cuba on the Yucatan, which landed at Pier 17, East River, at the foot of Wall Street. At that time he was suffering from a slight indisposition, and complained that he had been feeling sick since Sunday night. He was driven to his home, where the next day he became worse. It was then given out that he was suffering from malarial fever. His physician was Dr. Daniel M. Stimson of 11 West Seventeenth Street.

Dr. Stimson called on him yesterday morning, and found that there was no improvement in his condition. He made up his mind that his patient had yellow fever, and he lost no time in reporting his belief to the Health Department. He was visited by Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief of the Department of Contagious Diseases, and Dr. White of the Marine Hospital Service.

Dr. White was stationed for some time at Fontainebleau Fla., where he had a great deal of experience with yellow fever, and he was convinced that the patient was suffering from that disease. Their first visit was at 11 o'clock in the morning, and they called again at 4 in the afternoon.

A medical inspector was then stationed outside the door of the apartments and the Colonel's wife, his stepson, and the servant were allowed their choice of leaving and remaining away or of staying during the quarantine period. All three chose to remain where they were.

Mrs. Waring is an immune. She lived a part of her life in a yellow fever district, where the disease not only attacked her, but several other members of her family. Her son and the servant were informed by the physicians that they were comparatively safe, and that since the proper precautions had been taken there was hardly a chance of the fever spreading.

The Colonel's apartments are on the top floor of a four-story building. On his floor there is one other family, and there are six families on the other floors. These families were not disturbed, for the physicians decided that they were in no danger. Nevertheless, the report of the Colonel's illness caused some alarm among these occupants, and some of them would probably have moved out at once if the physicians had not been so prompt in doing the best they could to set their fears at rest.

All of Col. Waring's baggage and personal effects were taken to the disinfecting plant at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. Steps were also taken to thoroughly disinfect the steamer on which he came. She is now at her pier in Brooklyn.

Commissioner Jenkins said last night that there was absolutely no danger of contagion. The Colonel's stepson, he said, did not live at the apartments, but called yesterday on the patient, and unhesitatingly decided to remain. Mrs. Waring, her son and the servant, he said, would have to stay there for five days after the fever had run its course.

"With the precautions we have taken," said a Health Department physician, who was with the Commissioner, "the disease is no more dangerous than the measles

MOSS ATTACKS THE POLICE

Says Corruption Is as Rank as in Days Before Lexow.

OPEN VICE ON THE EAST SIDE

Statements from Rabbis and Christian Clergymen in Confirmation—Chief Devery Scored.

At a mass meeting held last night at New Prospect Hall, 48-52 Orchard Street, under the auspices of the Republican Club, ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss discussed the alleged corruption existing in the Police Department. Mr. Moss made a bitter attack upon Chief of Police Devery. He charged that Devery was but the tool of Richard Croker and Tammany politicians.

"Vice, as it existed before the days of the Lexow investigating committee, has again come back upon the city," declared Mr. Moss. "As in the old days, it is allowed to flourish for the revenue it brings to a certain few."

The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong presided. Long before the appointed time a large crowd had collected inside the hall and out. When Col. Strong appeared, escorted by members of the Republican Club, he was received with a cheer which brought smiles of satisfaction to his face. Among the speakers were Myer S. Isaacs, Charles H. Treat, Charles H. Murray, John Steibling, Alfred D. Ommen, Otto A. Rosalsky, and Assemblyman Charles Adler. All were heartily greeted.

William J. Leary, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, called the meeting to order, and introduced Col. Strong, amid yells of approbation, as "one of the best Mayors New York has ever seen."

Col. Strong stood for fully five minutes, unable to speak owing to the cheers of his admirers. He spoke for honest money and an honest judiciary, and concluded as follows, interrupted by such cries as "Good for you, Colonel" and, "You're all right!" expressed with great warmth: "Speaking of the past administration in the city of New York, I will say: Let them turn the garish sunlight upon the act of every officer and Commissioner under my administration. I will give them $1,000 for every dollar taken and which has been dishonestly expended. I close my remarks by introducing to you one of those very Commissioners."

Frank Moss plunged into his chosen subject without rhetorical preliminaries. His speech was constantly interrupted by shouts of approval. He said:

"I think that many of you I am not a stranger. In times past I have worked hard and risked my personal safety to deliver the unfortunate people of this district from oppression, worse, often, than that which they left behind them in Europe. Many times have I heard the sorrowful tale of those who suffered from bad men, while the present Chief of Police was Captain in the Eldridge Street Station House. Do you remember how Capt. Devery denied that there were any disorderly houses, and how we found them and raided them, and convicted their keepers?" After speaking of the Lexow investigation and the incidents which attended the appointment and deposition of Chief McCullagh, Mr. Moss continued:

"Then they looked around for a new Chief, and they found one who was Richard Croker's friend—the same Capt. Devery whom you remember as the Captain of this precinct against whom so many witnesses testified, and who commanded this precinct when vice controlled it. There was an old and serious charge against Capt. Devery then in the Commissioners' hands, but that made no difference. And was it not Mr. Devery who, in this very precinct, in 1893, gave orders to his policemen at the polls to stand the Republican watchers on their heads, and did not his policemen obey those orders? Was it not for this kind of efficiency that Mr. Croker wanted him to be Chief?

"Friends, your district has again become a shame and a disgrace to you, and a blot upon our city. I am sure that you do not want it so, but those whom you elected to be your servants have become your masters, and it is only because you have Mayor Strong's old Police Magistrates left over that the old days of oppression, brutality, and false imprisonment are not yet fully returned.

"I have walked through your streets and have seen shocking sights. The strange women are on every hand; they roll out of the windows and stand in the doors and sit on the pavement, and they nod and wink and call for custom, and nobody makes them afraid. Your little girls, swarming in the great tenements and crowded streets, look on in wonder and fall into the snares.

"The gambling games are running, and these win from the poor men money that should be paid for bread and rent. The police have glass eyes and see nothing, ears of wax, and hear not. Let me read you the statements of several citizens, both Jew and Gentile."

Here Mr. Moss read an affidavit by the Rev. Barnett Silberman of 95 Henry Street, rabbi of the Congregation Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen Street, who swore that for the last three months each day, and every time that he had occasion to go to and from the synagogue, he has witnessed women of low and immoral character in close proximity to the synagogue, soliciting in the presence of men and women entering the house of worship. He says it is utterly impossible to teach morals when such a state of affairs exists, and if it continues he will advise the female members of his congregation to remain at home, lest they be corrupted.

Isaac Zimmermann, President of the Tiffereth Israel Congregation, makes a similar affidavit. Trustee Trilling, Trustee Solomon, and Trustee Barnett, all make affidavits sustaining Rabbi Silbermann.

Mr. Moss then read signed statements from a number of citizens and from several Christian pastors. The Rev. Benjamin T. Saxton, pastor of the Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, said the district about his church is getting so bad that the people of his congregation have to leave the neighborhood for their children's sake. He says he was solicited not less than twenty-one times in a single block. He says the men who live on the earnings of the women are a menace to the safety of any reputable citizen who ventures into the street, as they have on several occasions brutally beaten persons whom they suspected of hostility to their traffic. He says he saw one such outrageous attack committed, and that in the presence of a policeman from Eldridge Street, and instead of stopping it he urged the assailants on. He says he has furnished evidence to Capt. O'Keefe, but that it has been ignored.

A similar letter from the Rev. S. C. Hearn of the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was read. In addition, Mr. Moss read many other statements from citizens, in which evidence was given in unprintable detail. Mr. Moss concluded:

"There are many reasons why the city at large should rebuke Tammany and Mr. Croker, and destroy them in time, but in this district there are special reasons for righteous indignation, and I urge you to strike a blow at the power that is threatening your safety and liberty, and the purity of your homes. Vote against the whole Tammany ticket, and give our gallant leader, Theodore Roosevelt, a splendid majority in this district."

As Mr. Moss finished Col. Strong found it necessary to leave the hall to speak at another meeting at Houston Street. A large crowd followed him. Those who remained listened to speeches by Assemblyman Adler and others, residents for the most part of the district.

McCULLAGH PLANS 1,000 ARRESTS.

Says He Will Prevent the Casting of 18,000 Fraudulent Votes.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh was at Republican Headquarters last night and talked with several of the leaders. Superintendent McCullagh said that his bureau would prevent from 18,000 to 20,000 fraudulent votes from being cast.

"Before Nov. 1 I will have warrants out for 1,000 men who have registered illegally," he said, "and probably as many more before election day. These at least will be prevented from voting, and the effect of their arrest will be to frighten many thousands of men who had intended to cast fraudulent votes."

Superintendent McCullagh said that in his investigation of east side illegal registration cases he sent both a Republican and a Democratic Inspector to each district so that there could be no chance of political considerations influencing their work.

ODELL CALLED THE BLUFF.

Made a Syracuse Man Back Down, But Later Bet $1,000 on Roosevelt.

A man who gave his name as L. C. Carter of Syracuse walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and, flourishing what appeared to be a roll of bills, called out loudly an offer to bet $1,000 even that Van Wyck would carry the State. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, who happened to be passing, offered to take the bet, whereupon the Syracuse man confessed that he had only $20 with him, but said he would be ready to put up the rest this morning. The wager was not made.

Later in the evening Len Wager, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic Campaign Committee, heard of Chairman Odell's offer and went down to the Fifth Avenue with $1,000, prepared to take it up. He met Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, who was prepared to represent the Chairman, and the bet was soon closed—$1,000 even—Wager taking the Van Wyck end and Fox the Roosevelt end for Chairman Odell.

POLICE HELMETS IN POLITICS.

Secretary Phillips of the United Hatters Defends the Police Board and Tammany.

John Phillips, Secretary of the United Hatters of North America, has written a letter to John F. Carroll in reply to a circular letter to labor unions scoring Tammany Hall and the Police Board because of the fact that the new Winter police helmets were made in a non-union factory in Philadelphia. The circular urged union men to support Roosevelt. It was issued by certain union hatters employed in a Brooklyn factory whose owner is said to have desired the police contract. Mr. Phillips's letter was given out at Tammany Hall yesterday. It is, in part, as follows:

A few days ago a circular was handed to me in which reflections were cast on Mr. John H. Spellman and also on Tammany Hall in connection with the contract for making police hats. Permit me to give you the facts in the case.

The contract for making the hats was given to Mr. Spellman by the Police Commissioners, and he at once took steps to have them made by the same union men who had done the work on the Summer hats for the police. They were satisfied with the prices offered, but the consent of the local Executive Board could not be secured, and, according to the laws of the association, the men were obliged to decline the work. Under these circumstances Mr. Spellman had no other alternative but to pursue the course he did.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Hat Finishers' Association, Oct. 14, 1898, a resolution was introduced protesting against the hat contract being given to non-union people, and requesting that the attention of the Police Board be called to the matter. The resolution was defeated by about a four-fifths vote. The members present refused to censure either the Police Board, Mr. Spellman, or any one else connected with the matter. The printed circular to which I refer was issued by the inducers of the resolution which had been voted down by the association.

Mr. Phillips's letter ended with praise of Mr. Spellman as one of the best friends the union hatters have. Mr. Phillips and Mr. Spellman were at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon when the letter was given out. Mr. Spellman was questioned about the charges made by President York that he (Spellman) had broken faith with the Commissioners in not having had the helmets made by union men. He said that he could not remember any agreement to do so. He said: "I don't wish to contradict President York, but I have no recollection that the word 'union' was used when the contract was made. The reason that I had the helmets made in a non-union shop was to get this shop unionized."

"What about President York's declaration that he will give you no more contracts?" he was asked.

"Oh, well," was the answer, "he will feel differently when he hears both sides of the question."

BOURKE COCKRAN RIDICULED.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin Replies to His Carnegie Hall Speech.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin of Fordham has written an open letter to W. Bourke Cockran in reply to Mr Cockran's speech at Carnegie Hall, Oct. 21, at the meeting held under the auspices of a committee of the Bar Association. Among other things Mr. McLaughlin says:

When Boss Platt secured your services last year for Gen. Tracy, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and you, whom I have heard so often in Tammany Hall pouring along the town torrents of abuse of the Republican Party, deserted to that party and elevated your resounding lungs quite as loudly in denunciation of the same Tammany which had lifted you out of obscurity and poverty to fame and wealth, the hollow mockery of such a spectacle excited pity and disgust. On all sides the remark was heard, "Another gifted Irishman gone astray."

The sorry thing you attempted to draw as a boss has neither shape nor form, neither length, breadth, nor thickness, and was no more like Mr. Croker than a whale. Children amuse themselves sometimes at school by drawing fantastical images, with the head of one animal on the body of another, with resemblance to monsters and other prodigies. But your caricature of a boss, which you called Richard Croker, beats the famous Gerrymander himself for unnatural monstrosity and palpable absurdity. This comes of catering to silk-stocking Puritans who hate the party and race you once professed to love.

If your attempt and that of your Republican congeners to make a Brahmin class of our Judges was not insincere, I could easily answer your arguments in regard to the judiciary. But everybody understands your purpose and aim. Mr. Root will discover that you are as worthless an auxiliary to him this year as you were to Mr. Platt and Gen. Tracy last year.

JUDGE VAN WYCK HOME.

The Democratic Candidate Feels Confident of Success.

Augustus Van Wyck returned to the city yesterday morning. He has not yet completed his tour of the State, as he has an engagement to speak at Utica Monday night, Oct. 31.

Mr. Van Wyck called at the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee later in the day and had a short conference with Senator Edward Murphy, Chairman McCarren, and Chairman Campbell. None of these gentlemen would say anything about the subject or results of the conference. Mr. Van Wyck would only say that he had returned full of confidence in the result of the campaign. He was absolutely sure, he said, that the whole Democratic ticket would win.

Tammany's Campaign Committee has arranged to close the canvass in this city by a number of meetings in the theatres on Sunday, Nov. 6. Meetings will be held in the evening at the Thalia, Fourteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and American Theatres, and in the afternoon at the Star Theatre. Thomas F. Grady will speak at the Star, Americus, and Thalia. A long list of speakers has been prepared, and there will be at least a half dozen talks at each of these theatres.

Ex-Senator Hill to Speak Here.

The Business Men's Democratic Association is preparing for a rally at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 2. Theodore W. Myers will preside, and speeches will be made by ex-Senator David B. Hill, ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, and Perry Belmont.

Union County (N. J.) Conventions.

ELIZABETH, N. J. Oct. 27.—Owing to the resignation of Foster M. Voorhees as Senator from this county, an election for a State Senator is to be held in Union this year instead of 1900. The Republicans today named ex-Judge Joseph A. Cross of this city as their Senatorial candidate, and the Democrats named Councilman George A. Ford as his opponent. The Republicans renominated Robert G. Houston, George A. Squire, and Roger Murray for Assembly, and the Democrats named Mulford Scudder, Francis Higgins, and Dennis F. Collins.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2 A. M.—140 Centre Street; occupied by George Schlogel; damage, $200.

8:15 A. M.—231 Elizabeth Street; occupied by G. Carabinse; damage, $25.

8:40 P. M.—263 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; occupied by Frank Hopkins; damage, $25.

9:10 P. M.—204 East Eleventh Street, occupied by Herman Ulrich; damage, $100.

9:25 P. M.—216 East Forty-fifth Street; occupied by Mrs Love; damage slight.

9:40 P. M.—263 West One Hundred and Ninth Street; occupied by Owen Reilly; damage slight.

10:40 P. M.—253 West Thirty-third Street; occupied by Alice Burkett; damage, $10.

Capt. Henry E. Waterman Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Henry E. Waterman, Captain of the United States Engineer Corps, died at 2 o'clock this morning from spinal meningitis. He contracted the disease while on a recent trip down the Mississippi, and was brought back sick two weeks ago. He leaves a widow and one child. He was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1882, and had been stationed here for three years.

ALDRIDGE MAKES DEFENSE

He Prepares a Lengthy Statement on His Management of Canals.

MAY BE GIVEN OUT TO-DAY

Platt and His Managers Confer and Seem to be Afraid to Let It Come from Republican Headquarters.

An elaborate and detailed defense of the Republican administration of the canals, prepared by George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, is now in the hands of the Republican State Committee.

It may be given to the public to-day, or it may be withheld until after the election. There is difference of opinion among the Republican leaders as to the propriety or publishing it at this juncture. Mr. Aldridge insists on its publication. He has been impatient, it is said, for an opportunity to have his side of the case put forward as prominently by the Republicans as the charges against canal management have been by the Democrats, and he is understood to have chafed under the policy adopted by the State Committee of having Republican speakers, including Col. Roosevelt, ignore the canal question, except to promise reform if there should be found to be need for it.

Finding that the State Committee did not purpose undertaking any defense of his connection with the expenditure of the canal improvement fund, Superintendent Aldridge, it is alleged, set out to do it himself. To this determination is attributed the speech which Lieut. Gov. Woodruff started to deliver in Rochester Wednesday night, but which he was prevented from making by confusion in the hall. It was alleged in dispatches from Rochester that this trouble was caused by Roosevelt Republicans who regarded the Lieutenant Governor's effort to defend Superintendent Aldridge's record as impolitic and calculated to injure the ticket's chances. At the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday this was denied.

Chairman Odell said that his advices by telegraph and telephone from Rochester represented that there was no serious disorder at the meeting, and that whatever confusion there was proceeded from the efforts of people outside the hall to get in. Mr. Odell knew nothing, he said, of the other story from Rochester that Col. Roosevelt had looked over Mr. Woodruff's canal speech in advance and protested against its being delivered.

Political lookers-on about the Fifth Avenue yesterday were inclined to see a connection between Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff's speech in defense of Superintendent Aldridge, delivered from the platform on which Mr. Aldridge sat, and the statement prepared by the Superintendent and now in the hands of the State Committee. This statement, which is understood to go into the subject of the canal expenditures exhaustively and to be a full presentation of Superintendent Aldridge's case, was examined yesterday at a conference between Chairman Odell, Senator Platt, and Executive Chairman Barnes.

Chairman Odell said afterward that the statement might be made public to-day. It was understood, however, that it would not be given out from State Headquarters, where there is a belief that its publication at this time is unwise.

POLITICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ex-Gov. Busiel of New Hampshire Says Federal Office Holders Are Imposed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Ex-Gov. C. A. Busiel of New Hampshire has preferred charges with the Civil Service Commission against the members of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire for assessing political contributions upon Federal office holders in that State and has written to the Controller of the Currency complaining that the First National Bank of Concord is aiding and abetting the violation of the civil service law by acting as the agent of a United States official in soliciting political subscriptions from other United States office holders.

Ex-Gov. Busiel's complaint to the Civil Service Commission was sent to Commissioner Proctor Oct. 17, and on Oct. 22 Mr. Busiel sent to the Commissioner a copy of a circular calling for political contributions issued by the Republican State Committee. The circular was signed by William F. Thayer, Treasurer. It stated, among other things, that in the pending campaign no help could be expected from the National or Congressional Committee. "We must look to those who are honored by the party in this State," the letter ran, "to meet the expense of the campaign. Knowing the interest you feel in Republican success, I take the liberty of asking you to contribute $...., which you will send by check or money order in inclosed envelope to the Treasurer of the committee."

The amount of the assessment had been cut from the circular, and also the name of the official to whom it was addressed. Ex-Gov. Busiel in his letter gave the names of several office holders who could substantiate the charge that these circulars were issued and sent to them. In his letter ex-Gov. Busiel says that he is a Republican and has no desire to injure his party in the State, but that he feels compelled from the highest motives to call attention to these violations of the civil service law. Commissioner Proctor has written to ex-Gov. Busiel inclosing copies of the circulars issued by the Post Office and Treasury Departments and asking for any additional proofs Mr. Busiel may possess. He also sent copies of the decision in the Curtis case, in which Gen. Curtis, then a member of Congress from New York, was fined $500 for soliciting political contributions as Treasurer of the State Committee. The Civil Service Commission will investigate Mr. Busiel's charges. Ex-Gov. Busiel has also revived a complaint filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission some eight years ago against the Boston and Maine Railroad for issuing illegal passes.

Citizens Against State Ticket.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Citizens' Union Club, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, held last night at 627 Madison Avenue, a resolution was passed declaring that the candidates for State offices headed by Theodore Bacon for Governor are not the nominees of the Citizens' Union, and that the members of the club should not allow themselves to be influenced by the fact that these independent candidates are using the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union.

McDonald Warrant Recalled.

Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, recalled the warrant issued for the arrest of Henry M. McDonald, the candidate for Governor on the Chicago Platform ticket, issued at the instance of Benjamin Witowski. Magistrate Pool declared that the warrant had been canceled and that no further warrant would issue in the case from that court until Witowski appeared and explained why he gave the matter publicity. Witowski charges McDonald with having given a worthless check to him.

Run Down and Killed by a Train.

A man, supposed to be John Burns of Dettler's Lane, Riverdale, N. Y., was instantly killed by a north-bound train on the New York and Putnam Railroad, near King's Bridge station, last night. The man, who was walking on the track, was thrown a great distance by the pilot of the engine, and was dead when picked up. The body was taken to the King's Bridge Police Station.

Duke of Orleans Goes to Brussels.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The Duke of Orleans has started for Brussels.

Specially interesting features in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art, free with the issue of to-morrow. One cent.—Adv.

MR. KNUDISON'S VIEW SCOUTED.

Chicago Architects Say Electricity Does Not Endanger Buildings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—The assertions of Engineer A. A. Knudison of New York that electricity is damaging the subterranean metallic work of buildings is not regarded seriously by some of Chicago's most prominent architects. They declare that owners and tenants of modern buildings have nothing to fear from electric wires properly adjusted.

D. H. Burnham, who was Superintendent of Works of the World's Fair, was not inclined to regard the views of Mr. Knudison seriously. He declared that they were ridiculous and would not be accepted by any competent architect. A. C. Hankland, who was general engineer of construction of the World's Fair, was of the opinion that the paper referred to as having been read by Engineer Knudison was not the work of a practical man.

MR. GAGE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Makes an Address—Reception in His Honor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 27.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage made an address here to-night before the students of the Eastman National Business College, the occasion being the forty-ninth anniversary of that institution. The subject of the address was "The Treasury Department," and its purpose was to exhibit the department's operations and methods. He gave a history of the department from the time of Alexander Hamilton down.

Secretary Gage was accompanied on his visit to Poughkeepsie by his wife, and the Daughters of the Revolution took advantage of the stay of Mr. and Mrs. Gage in the city to give a reception in their honor this afternoon. The reception was held in the old Gov. Clinton house, the home of the first Governor of New York, now owned and occupied by the Daughters of the Revolution.

WANTED THE POLICEMAN'S SEAT.

Chicago Citizen Claimed Street Car Rights Above a "Deadhead's."

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—John Osterlund of Fifty-fourth Street and Wentworth Avenue boarded a crowded Wentworth Avenue car at Thirty-first Street this afternoon, and, finding no seat vacant, was forced to hold on to a strap. He finally espied Officer E. Leech of the First Precinct Police Station seated in a corner of the car, and, approaching the policeman, demanded his business there.

The police officer looked up in surprise, and demanded to know what it was wanted.

"Why, I want the seat. Stand up and allow a person who has paid for his fare the privilege of occupying a seat. You're a deadhead, anyhow."

Officer Leech disputed Osterlund's right to a seat. Osterlund, it is alleged, used vigorous language, and Officer Leech decided that if he was to be unseated he would not give Osterlund the satisfaction of occupying the seat, and placed him under arrest.

RUBBER SHOES TO COST MORE.

The Trust Gives Notice That Prices Will Advance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Rubber overshoes and boots, the trade in which is said to be surpassing all records, owing chiefly to the long-continued rainy weather, will cost more after next Tuesday. The Rubber Trust, which controls the manufacture of rubber goods, will add 5 per cent. to its list prices on that day, and in trade circles it is said dealers will tack on a little more in price.

According to C. B. Allen, local manager of the Rubber Trust, the trade cannot complain that the advance was unexpected. "Dealers and jobbers had notice that prices would be advanced Nov. 1 in ample time to enable them to lay in their stocks for the Winter," said he. "Our company was desirous that they should do so, but a great many have not. The consequence is that it is difficult to execute one-half the orders received, and the mills are weeks behind in their deliveries. The demand is phenomenal. I cannot say anything as to any further advance, as price lists are not made up here."

A COUNT HELD IN CHICAGO.

He Is Accused of Obtaining $8.75 Under False Pretenses.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Count Leopold de La Boritz of Bucharest, Roumania, was arrested to-day on a charge of obtaining $8.75 by false pretenses. The Count claims he is a victim of a clever confidence game in which it was intended that he should be swindled out of $6,000. As a result of his suspicions he caused the arrest of Marvin Victor Henshaw, teacher of dramatic art, and L. E. Henshaw and D. J. Hallinan, lawyers. Count de La Boritz came to Chicago several days ago upon the solicitation, he says, of Ernest Salvator, a playwright. The Count became interested in a play written by Salvator, and was introduced to Marvin Victor Henshaw. Henshaw, according to the Count, agreed to stage the play if Boritz would furnish the money.

The Count did not have any ready money, but volunteered to send to his home in Roumania for the necessary amount. Henshaw gave his $8.75 with which to pay for the cablegram, and when the money was not forthcoming a warrant was obtained for the nobleman's arrest. Boritz was arraigned in the Criminal Court to-day, but the hearing was continued until Nov. 1. Mr. Henshaw and the two lawyers deny any attempt was made to defraud the Count.

TOOK A BOY BY THE EAR.

An Old Man Gets a Seat for His Wife in a Trolley Car.

A man and a woman, well dressed but of unconventional bearing, emerged from the Grand Central Station yesterday noon and boarded a south-bound Fourth Avenue electric car. The man's hair and beard were of snowy whiteness, but his frame was stalwart and his manner exceedingly brisk and hearty. The woman was slight in figure, gray-haired, and slightly bent with age. It was evident that the couple were man and wife. There were no vacant seats in the car, and nearly all of the passengers were women.

The man glanced up and down the car sharply as if surprised that no person offered a seat to his aged helpmate. He espied a district telegraph messenger boy snugly curled up in one corner, apparently deeply engrossed in the contents of a paper-covered book.

"Here's a seat, Hettie," said the old man, leading his wife to the corner where the boy sat. Thrusting forth a muscular hand, the man calmly closed his thumb and forefinger on the boy's left ear and gently, but firmly, lifted him out of the seat. "Hettie" obeyed as a matter of course her husband's behest to sit down, and before the astonished lad could gather his wits for a verbal protest, the old man placed a dime in one of his hands and gave him a slight shove toward the door, saying "There, sonny, you go out there and sit on the brake."

The boy looked up into the stern and rugged face of his assailant, then down at the dime. With philosophic instinct he pocketed the coin, uttered a laconic "sure," and a few seconds later he was contentedly reading his book on the rear platform.

Chicago Underwriters in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Chicago Underwriters' Association is in a bad way. Charges of unfairness, rate cutting, and general duplicity have been bandied about for some time, and various members have been fined for infringing upon rules. E. M. Teall, President of the association, said today that unless a reform was speedily effected the association would be disbanded. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges. The committee is composed of E. M. Teall, Chairman; J. H. Moore, S. A. Rothermel, W. S. Warren, John H. Law, W. H. Ebbert, and H. W. Marsh.

Sued for Exposing a Patient.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Dr. Simon Polak, a prominent physician, is defendant in a suit for $10,000 damages brought by Miss Winne Windhurse of 2,804 North Grand Avenue, in the Circuit Court here. For the last ten years, until recently, she was under Dr. Polak's treatment for an affliction which destroyed the use of her limbs. She alleges that Dr. Polak wrote an article for a morning paper describing her case and referring to it as remarkable, and subjecting her, she claims, to embarrassment and ridicule.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.

Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

TRIALS ON THE MANITOBA.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Suffered Great Hardships Going to Puerto Rico in the Cattleship.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 18.—The Forty-seventh New York Regiment is indignant at the treatment it received on the cattle-boat Manitoba, in which it was brought here from Newport. The men of the Forty-seventh want their relatives at home and the authorities in Washington to know what they suffered on their voyage. The story of their outrageous treatment your correspondent is able to give from personal observation.

In the first place the ship was filthy. Despite an attempt to whiten her up below with lime, noisome odors of the cattle she had carried made the air stifling between decks, where the men were compelled to swing their hammocks closer than ever cattle were crowded. The plumbing of the six washtubs provided was defective; the tubs themselves had been clogged with dirt and refuse by the crew and were entirely useless throughout the voyage. The closets became disarranged, not once, nor twice, but continuously for five days, making of the ship a veritable pest.

The stench in the ship was sickening, but that was not the worst of it. The decks leaked, and vile liquids dripped through at night into the very faces of the men asleep in their hammocks. Clothing was ruined. There was no water to be had with which to wash, and for the first three days none to drink except that which was warm and murky, and which was to be secured only by much labor at a rickety hand pump.

On Thursday members of the crew hawked ice water through the ship at 5 cents a drink, or 10 cents a cup, reaping rich harvests, and then they began an investigation, which resulted in their learning they were buying ice that had been provided for their use.

It is due to Capt. George C. Butcher of Company F to say that he very promptly saw that the men were righted in this respect, and thereafter no hogshead was kept supplied with ice water.

Apples and mineral waters were also sold to the men at stiff prices, and a rumor became prevalent throughout the ship that they had been supplied for free distribution by the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Forty-seventh. It is for them to say whether or not this is true.

As to the food, it can be truthfully stated that none was served that was fit to eat save hard tack. There were several stews, but maggots floated to the top, and it was only those with the sturdiest of stomachs who could make much headway with them off and go ahead with the meal. Hundreds of pounds of putrid meat were condemned by Surgeon Major John F. Gibbons and thrown overboard.

All the foregoing and more will be eagerly testified to by 1,200 men, who were needlessly caused much suffering, from which some sickness has come. They submit that (to call it by no harsher term) some one is blameable for gross mismanagement and indifference as to their welfare. Their Colonel is John G. Eddy. The men ask for an investigation.

The transport Manitoba, which arrived here Wednesday night from Puerto Rico, was passed by the Health Officer yesterday morning and in the afternoon proceeded to Weehawken to transfer the Third Wisconsin men to trains for the West. The Third Wisconsin Regiment numbered 787 men and officers under Col. M. T. Moore. The men were all in good health, but not at all prepared in the matter of clothing for the climatic conditions they found here. Deputy Quartermaster Gen. Kimball lost no time, however, in getting suitable clothing to them, and when they had got into underclothing and heavy suits they were ready to talk with enthusiasm of their campaign experiences in Puerto Rico.

The Manitoba made the run from Ponce in four and a half days. The army officials had not expected her till to-day, and as the bids for transporting the Wisconsin men were not to be opened till noon, some delay resulted. The West Shore Road, which secured the contract for transportation, at once arranged for cars, and these were expected to be ready some time during the night. It was expected that they would leave early to-day.

LAWYER HELD FOR FORGERY.

Byram Charged with Presenting $15,000 Check to a Newark Bank.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—George W. Byram, a lawyer of this city, having his home at 30 Burnett Street, East Orange, was arrested to-night upon the complaint of Uzal McCarter, manager of the Fidelity Bank of this city, upon a charge of forgery and fraudulent bank operations. The arrest was made by Detective Bell of East Orange, who had been watching for Mr. Bryan in East Orange while the detectives of Newark were searchingk for him in this city.

The specific charges of Mr. McCarter is that Byram forged and uttered a check for $15,000 upon the First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y. According to Mr. McCarter, Byram did some expert financiering, besides handling the check, and succeeded in getting $500 on the strength of it. Byram had drawn several checks against the bank, it is alleged, one of them being a certified check for the $10,000. He then proceeded to do some rapid check exchanging, according to the charge, but was detected in time to save several banks from loss.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

L. L. Mial and F. Poggenberg Were Victorious in Yesterday's Games.

Many local clubmen witnessed the game last night between L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Florian Tobias in the fourteen-inch balk line amateur billiard tournament at the Ives Billiard Academy. Mial won after a long-drawn-out but not uninteresting game. He was to play 300 points and Tobias 215. Mial ran out in the sixty-first inning, averaging a fraction less than five. In the fifteenth inning he gave a brilliant exhibition of diversified billiards, scoring 48 and beating the best run of 35 made by Stark on Tuesday night. Tobias played an erratic game throughout, although at times he made some brilliant shots. A follow and a kiss shot from the long cushion in the fifty-ninth inning was the best shot of the night.

The afternoon game between F. Poggenberg of the Liederkranz and W. A. Gershell was also a long-drawn-out affair, but was a close game. Poggenberg ran out in the seventy-ninth inning, his opponent, who was to play 240, having 227 when the game ended. The scores follow:

W. A. GERSHELL. (240)—16 0 0 4 0 0 1 4 2 9 6 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 2 4 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 6 2 6 0 3 0 1 8 0 0 3 0 1 5 0 4 4 1 3 1 0 0 2 2 1 5 5 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 3 1 2 0 0 0 1 6 1 0. Total—227. Average—2 69-79. Highest run—24.

F. POGGENBERG. (300)—0 0 7 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 28 0 6 3 0 1 3 5 0 1 1 2 0 1 5 0 0 3 7 2 1 2 0 0 3 0 7 3 0 4 2 1 1 2 0 1 0 4 3 2 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 0 7 1 0 0 1 4 8 1 4 1 3 2 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1. Total—300. Average—3 63-79. Highest run—28.

L. L. MIAL. (300)—0 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 1 1 1 1 3 4 0 0 0 48 2 6 0 3 0 1 4 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 4 0 6 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 9 1 8 0 0 3 4 1 1 1 4 8 1 5 1 0 7 0 0 0 4 0 1 2 0 1. Total—300. Average—4 56-61. Highest run—48.

F. TOBIAS. (215)—0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 6 5 4 1 0 0 3 6 5 1 3 0 0 6 1 0 3 0 4 0 7 3 0 0 1 6 0 2 3 1 0 3 0 0 5 0 3 0 4 4 6 6 4 1 1 0. Total—146. Average—2 13-30. Highest run—18.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

Roosevelt and "Tinned" Beef.

From The St. Louis Republic.

If Teddy Roosevelt isn't careful, he's going to destroy a lot of confidence reposed in him of late by an intensely patriotic people.

In his report to the War Department the sturdy Colonel of the Rough Riders, in giving his views as to the treatment of Uncle Sam's forces in the field, lodges a bitter complaint against the Commissary Department because of the "unpalatableness of the tinned roast beef" which the Rough Riders and other troops were compelled to tackle. The report was written with a pencil, in Teddy's own handwriting.

It will surprise and astonish the admirers of the plucky young Wild West-Knickerbocker. Not that he complained of unpalatable food, but that, American as he is, he should have used the rank Britticism "tinned," when all good and loyal Americans say "canned." Teddy had the right to kick if he received poor grub, but to say that the grub was "tinned"—there's the rub!

Good Americans won't know what to make of Teddy for a while now. For all they know he may call an elevator a "lift," his baggage his "luggage," his trunk checks his "brasses," his luncheon his "tiffin." And to think that he fought so splendidly for Old Glory in the tropics! Many a heart is aching right now over this new light on Teddy Roosevelt.

If he had only written "canned" instead of "tinned!"

STEREOPTICON BATTLE HALTS.

Emanuel I. S. Hart Arrested for Throwing Democratic Campaign Mottoes on a Republican Screen.

A little man, with a head of hair considerably thinned by time or trouble, but wearing an expression of placid submission to fate, walked into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in charge of an officer last night and cheerfully saluted the bystanders with: "Do I look pinched? Do I look pinched?" He truly was, and that in the zealous service of Tammany Hall.

The little man was Emanuel I. S. Hart, forty-six years old, of 408 West Nineteenth Street, a lawyer and a stereopticon expert. After his pedigree had been taken and he had striven to put the Celtic Sergeant in good humor by the remark that his grandmother was Irish, it developed that he had been arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Deuel, charged with violating the Penal Code section which says that no man shall interfere with another man's lawful business. The complainant was Irving B. Brower of 256 West Ninety-first Street, a rival stereopticon artist who has erected a screen at 1,380 Broadway and has recently been throwing advertisements on it from the roof of 1,372 Broadway, having leased both premises. Among these luminous designs were various campaign mottoes, which Republican politicians had paid Mr. Brower to display. Mr. Hart is the man who has been throwing Democratic mottoes on Mr. Brower's screen, using his office, at the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway, for his stereopticon. His mottoes were especially designed to offset the Republican declarations, and the disastrous effect almost led to a pitched battle Tuesday night.

Last night Mr. Hart, whose interest in the enterprise is both pecuniary and sentimental, renewed the wild warfare. No sooner would Mr. Brower's machine cast the familiar portrait of the Rough Riders' Colonel upon his snowy screen, than Mr. Hart would print the word PLATT darkly on the candidate's broad brow or encircle his neck with the image of a brass collar, on which the same hateful letters were traced. Then the benign features of the Lieutenant Governor beamed from the screene upon the noisy crowds in the street. Mr. Hart's stereopticon would write the legend, "Chairman of the State Canal Stealing Commission," beneath his artistic waistcoat.

Not a reference to the ivory charge up San Juan Hill or a stab at Mr. Croker but Mr. Hart's stereopticon was ready with a pert and irritating reply. The operator's choice lexicon contained the following gems among others:

Roosevelt stopped the children from dancing on the sidewalk.

Roosevelt stopped the working men's wives from buying food on Sundays.

Roosevelt drove disorderly women into the tenement districts.

Roosevelt locked up decent storekeepers for supplying the Sunday wants of the poor.

Roosevelt revived Sunday blue laws to make expense for the workingman and trouble for the housewife.

Under Roosevelt it was a question if the poor man had a right to even breathe on Sunday.

Roosev

ROOSEVELT AT SYRACUSE

Addresses Two Large Audiences Aggregating in Numbers Five Thousand People.

REPLIES TO JUDGE VAN WYCK

Says a Vote for the Democratic Candidate Would Be a Vote for Croker, and Insists Upon National Issues.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 27.—Syracuse vied with Rochester and Buffalo to-night in its reception to Col. Roosevelt. When the train rolled into the station at 4:30 o'clock 1,000 persons had gathered to welcome him. St. John's Cadets, from the Military School at Manlius, were part of an escort that led the procession down to the Yates Hotel.

For two hours Col. Roosevelt did nothing but shake hands with people, and then had difficult work in getting time to retire for a brief rest. He had refused to go to dinner at ex-United States Senator Hiscock's house, saying that he was out for political and not social purposes, and dined at the hotel. At 7:30 o'clock he was escorted by marching clubs from Oswego and other places to the State armory, where an entertainment had been held for the benefit of the soldiers at the front. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged with people and brilliant with light.

At the armory fully 2,000 persons, principally women and soldiers, greeted him, and he spoke briefly on the volunteers and the National Guard. It was late before he could get away from the crowd, each member of which desired to shake him by the hand.

In the meantime Dr. Depew had opened the exercises at the Alhambra Rink, where at least 3,000 people were packed in, waiting to see and hear the candidate. Dr. Depew spoke at length on National issues, and John Proctor Clarke and John T. McDonough on State issues, while Mason Mitchell told the story of San Juan Hill.

When Col. Roosevelt entered the hall, after having literally been dragged through the crowds that surrounded the building, he was received with an ovation that lasted for many minutes. When he was finally able to make himself heard, he said, in addition to those things that he has reiterated at several places:

"My distinguished opponent last night repeated the assertion that he was running only on State issues, and that a vote for him would have no significance except as to State issues. Now, I am inclined to think that the chief significance of such a vote would be that it would be a vote for Mr. Croker, but it would have other significance also. Mr. Van Wyck himself is as careful to keep the name of Mr. Bryan and the silver question out of his speeches as his party was to keep it out of its platform, but the presiding officer of the meeting was careful to bring the name in, and the enthusiasm of the meeting seems to have been mainly for Mr. Bryan and for free silver.

"The fact of the matter is that it is impossible to discuss with a sober face a proposition that for the first time in our history this State election, which incidentally involves the election of thirty-four Congressmen and a United States Senator, has no concern with National politics. If that were true, the Democratic Party, as such, would not have made any nominations at Syracuse. If that was so the Democrats would not have nominated candidates for Congress this year. Mr. Van Wyck and the Congressmen are all running on the same ticket. He is running on a platform which distinctly asserts that the Democracy is a National party, and says it is true to those Jeffersonian traditions or something of the kind. The reason they did not state whether Jeffersonian traditions included gold or silver was merely because they were afraid to.

"In short, the pretense that National issues are not involved in this campaign is simply silly. State issues are involved, and very deeply involved, the most important of them being as to whether or not Mr. Croker shall be given control of the State as he now has control of his city. Mr. Croker has recently given startling proof that no record of merit, no record of distinguished service, will avail even a Judge if he fails in the primary point of showing 'a proper sense of his obligations to Tammany Hall.' When he does this with a Judge, you can rest assured he will do it infinitely more with any other official. Mr. Croker tolerates not the slightest rebellion in those that serve him, and if the people of New York State put him in his yoke they will have themselves to thank if they find it heavy.

"But though I agree with my opponents that Mr. Croker is an important issue in this campaign, he is not the only issue. The candidates for Congress running on the same ticket with Mr. Van Wyck, not to speak of the candidates for the Legislature, have all discovered that they, too, are running on State issues, and they, too, are careful to refuse to say so much as a word on the question of honest finance. Personally, I don't blame them much for refusing if the head of their ticket also declines to speak, but I earnestly advise them not to give false reasons for refusing to speak. National issues are involved in this campaign, and the reason our opponents do not allude to them is simply and solely because they are afraid to. That is all there is about it, and any pretense to the contrary can be dismissed with good humor as one of the merely comic incidents of the campaign.

"I say 'comic,' but it has a serious side. It argues ill for our people that the representatives of a great party should venture to take such a position. The men who stand outright for free silver are wrong, but at least they have principles and they uphold them. But the men who dare not say whether they are for or against free silver and meanly try to shuffle out of the dilemma into which they are brought by their own cowardice by pretending that free silver is not an issue—these men are entitled to the contempt of every one.

"We meet our opponents on every issue, State and National. They say much in denunciation of the present excise law. There are two or three points in which I should like to see that law amended, but I want to call your attention to the fact that it has made a net gain of $9,000,000 annually in the revenues of the State. Here in Onondaga County, under the old law you received $102,000, and under the new law $238,000, a net gain of $136,000. Remember that the revenue will have to be raised somehow. The $9,000,000 will have to be paid by the taxpayers in some form, and I counsel you to think well, you tradesmen, farmers, and mechanics, before you vote that your State tax shall be raised one-half and your local taxes in about the same proportion, for this is what the repeal of the law would mean.

"Mr. Croker is especially solicitous as to the honesty of the canal administration. If I am elected Governor I will thoroughly investigate the canal matter. If there has been fault in the system it shall be remedied; if inefficiency or corruption in any individual it shall be punished. My opponents can say no more than this. Which is more apt to go into the matter with distinct determination to do exact justice, Tammany Hall or myself? And under which administration do you think it most likely that a canal ring would grow up and flourish?"

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had been asked to speak and, although suffering from a severe attack of tonsilitis, made a brief address, in the course of which he said that Justice Van Wyck had failed to make out a case against the present Republican administration.

There was an overflow meeting at another hall, but even then one-half of the people could not be accommodated.

SPEECHES DURING THE DAY.

History of the Fourth Day of Col. Roosevelt's Tour—Many Large Audiences Addressed.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 27.—A beautiful, crisp morning greeted the Roosevelt party when it prepared for its fourth day of rapid campaigning. The hour of leaving Rochester made it unnecessary for early rising and the party was breakfasting at 9 o'clock. Col. Roosevelt has not yet felt the strain of the great number of meetings. Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff's voice has almost entirely failed him.

The first stop of the day was at Canandaigua, where about 2,500 people had gathered. As the train pulled in the fire and school bells rang, and the children were dismissed from the schools so that they could see the hero of San Juan. Cannon fired and a band played, while the people cheered and the committee escorted the candidate to the platform erected near the train. It was gayly trimmed with flags and with palms. Upon the platform near the front sat an old Republican named Theodore S. Crosby, and when Dr. Depew was introducing Col. Roosevelt he said: "When an enthusiastic Republican ninety-six years old can come out on such a cold day as this to give us greeting, what should we expect of men between twenty-one and ninety-six?"

Col. Roosevelt was received with cheers and was presented with a basket of fruit and a bunch of flowers. He took as his text the reduction of State taxes, and said in part:

The tax rate under Republican administration has been very low, and I believe you want it to continue so. If I am elected Governor I will make it my business to see that every useless office or commission is abolished, or its work merged into that of some other similar but not overworked body. You must not forget that the present excise law against which our opponents talk and prate produces a great revenue, and reduces the taxes of the State and of your county, I am not prepared to say that the law is perfect. It may need some changes, but if our opponents have their way and return to the old immoral law you will find that they will have to increase your taxes more than one-half. I don't believe that you will care for that.

AT CLIFTON SPRINGS.

At Shortsville and Clifton Springs there were large audiences. At the latter place he said:

I served for three years in the National Guard, and I am frank to say if I am elected I will prove my friendship to that organization by making it the best on earth.

An equal meed of praise belongs to every soldier who did his duty, whether the call came to him across the seas or whether there fell to him the infinitely harder task of waiting through the long weary months for the call to action which never came. Those who were not sent across were less fortunate than those who were. They had to face death. They had to face suffering, and they did not have the chance to experience that stern joy in battle which would have atoned for all.

They were less fortunate, but they are entitled to every whit as much credit as the men who went, and that is something that I preached in my own regiment, for only about half of my men were able to go, and the one thing that I would not permit in the regiment was the slightest allusion that would make so much as a hair's breadth of discrimination between the man who went and the man who stayed, for to all equally belonged the glory.

At Geneva there was an immense crowd of people and the party had to go to a stand from which to talk. John T. McDonough was the first speaker. He said that he felt as if he knew Geneva, for his labor bureau at Albany received reports from the big factories at Geneva. He wanted also to congratulate Geneva because its representative in the Senate had placed upon the statute books one of the greatest revenue making laws in the State. In conclusion Mr. McDonough referred to the Republican principle of the tariff, calling attention to the fact that the election of Congressmen brought the matter forward as a campaign issue, and urging the workingmen to vote for men who would advocate the continuance of a National policy that, he said, had opened shops and factories and reduced the percentage of unemployed men in the Empire State from 25 per cent. in 1897 to 6 per cent. in 1898.

SPEECH AT GENEVA.

Col. Roosevelt followed Mr. McDonough. He said in part:

I wish I had a chance to speak to you more at length than I have. There are two points upon which I wish to speak. In the first place, Mr. McDonough, who has just spoken to you, has been himself a wage-worker. He knows, because he has been, one of them, what great groups of our citizens, whom we speak of collectively as wage-workers, want and need. It seems to me well worth their while to have in the councils of the State a man who can tell us what their feelings and instincts are.

I have spoken of the wage-workers; let me speak for the moment of two other groups of our citizens. Nothing has pleased me quite so much in all the campaign as to have the veterans of the great war, the men who fought from 1861 to 1865, through the long years that tried men's souls, who faced everything for those four years, so that the flag that had been rent in twain could once more be made whole; to have these come forward and extend the hand of comradeship to us who fought in the lesser war, but who hope we do not show ourselves entirely unworthy of those who went before them.

In the next place, the thing that I care most for is the support of those who were my fellow-volunteers in this war. It seems to me that nothing stands so well for the Republican Party as the more than willingness with which hundreds of thousands of young men sprang forward at the call to arms last Spring. I believe that there were ten anxious to go for the one this country had need of to go. I wish to call attention to a fact which was brought out in the career of my own regiment. But one-half of my regiment was able to go to Cuba; the other half stayed in Florida. One thing that I would not permit in my regiment was so much as an allusion that would show any kind of difference between the man who did his duty by going and the man who did his duty by staying at home.

Just before the train pulled out an old soldier on the platform jumped up and called: "Three cheers for our next United States Senator, Dr. Depew," and they were given with a will.

At Seneca Falls about 1,500 people were gathered. Dr. Depew and Col. Roosevelt both spoke briefly, Col. Roosevelt speaking on civic honesty as he had at other places.

GREAT CROWDS AT AUBURN.

The reception at Auburn was equal to those at Buffalo and at Rochester. Business was almost generally suspended and the streets were thronged with people. Special trains had come in from Ithaca, Union Springs, Cayuga, Aurora, and Moravia, and long before the train arrived the three meeting places, Music Hall, Court House, and Burlis Opera House, were jammed to the doors, and hundreds of people who could not obtain admission crowded the station, where they gratified themselves by cheering for the candidate.

Col. Roosevelt and Dr. Depew spoke at every meeting, while Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John T. McDonough, Pohn Proctor Clarke, ex-Senators Vedder and Laughlin, William M. K. Olcott, and William J. Youngs distributed themselves at the other meetings. Roosevelt's reception at all three meetings was most enthusiastic. He spoke on the issues that he had talked upon at other points, not forgetting a defense of the excise law as a revenue producer. Dr. Depew was received as usual with the heartiest kind of applause at each meeting, and at one was cheered as a candidate for the United States Senate. Speaking of the trip of the week, he said:

I noticed one thing which was new to me in this, of all the many canvasses that I have had in this State since I was a voter, and that is I did not meet anywhere in the thousands upon thousands whom we spoke to a single Republican who was not going to vote the Republican ticket this year. There were plenty of gold Democrats who were going to vote for Roosevelt. [Applause.] And to my surprise there were plenty of silver Democrats who were going to vote for Roosevelt, because under the declaration of the Democratic State platform, which leaves them out, they are political orphans, and the Republican Party, with that charity which has always characterized it, proposes to adopt those orphans for Roosevelt.

John T. McDonough was received with much favor and spoke entirely upon the subject of the improvement of labor conditions since Republicans came into power. The improvement was due to the Republican Party policy, he said, and every workingman "should cast his vote for President McKinley's representative, Theodore Roosevelt."

William J. Youngs of Queens County, who has had entire charge of the trip and has found little time to talk, spoke for the ticket in eloquent terms and created great enthusiasm. At all the meetings each speaker was applauded to the echo, and there was more genuine enthusiasm than at any other place on the line, the audiences waiting to hear all the speakers and not merely Col. Roosevelt.

Dr. Depew, Col. Roosevelt, and ex-Senator Vedder all paid tribute to Secretary of State William H. Seward, who was a resident of Auburn, and received ovations when the mention was made.

The party stopped for two hours in Auburn, all the time being occupied by speech-making. When the train left at least 2,000 people were at the station cheering their good-byes.

A CANE FOR COL. ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Depew and Other Traveling Companions of the Candidate Remember His Birthday Anniversary.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Col. Roosevelt's train had hardly pulled out of Rochester this morning before Col. William J. Youngs notified Col. Roosevelt that Dr. Depew wished to see him in the dining car forward. As they passed through the train the politicians and speakers followed on and in a few minutes there was an unusual gathering in the big dining car. At the head of the car sat Dr. Depew, and Col. Roosevelt took a seat near him with a look of great surprise upon his face as he saw all the others file in. There were in the party Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senator Wilcox, Judge Olcott, John Proctor Clark, John F. McDonough, ex-Senator Vedder, ex-Senator Laughlin, William J. Youngs, Forest Commissioner Babcock, and a half dozen newspaper men. Dr. Depew, when all were seated, arose and said:

This morning we start upon our trip under singularly auspicious circumstances. We have ascertained that this is the fortieth birthday of our candidate for Governor. [Applause.] With the ordinary man, forty years is a climacteric, and from that period he begins to run down hill—[Judge Olcott: "Too bad!"]—but with the Colonel his fortieth year is to be marked by his elevation to a higher place than he has ever held before, with a larger appreciation by his fellow-citizens of his worth as a man, citizen, and soldier. [Applause.] There is a camaraderie among soldiery in war which is marked afterward by associations of loyal legions and grand armies. But there is a camaraderie in politics, notwithstanding jealousies are charged as existing among politicians. On a trip like this, lasting a week, where we have come into constant communication and communion with each other, where we are in touch with the people every day and compare notes as to the trend of popular sentiment, there are intimate acquaintances acquired and friendships formed which last through life.

I am sure every one who has been privileged to be upon this very remarkable political trip has come closer to the Colonel than in an ordinary life of acquaintance would have been possible, and the closer we have come the more we have appreciated his honesty, fairmindedness, ability, and courage, and the more we have loved him.

Now the speakers on this train in the simplest kind of a way have gone to a Rochester shop this morning and purchased a cane; [laughter] it is not a thing of beauty, nor a joy forever, but it will be with the Colonel always, we hope, as a souvenir of our regard. It is not expensive, but with the limited means which we have, and the drain which has been made upon our resources during this trip, [laughter] we have from the surplus of our McKinley prosperity bought this stick, and I now have the pleasure, on behalf of all of us, both speakers and representatives of the press, to give to the Colonel this memento, with our unanimous wishes for his prosperity, long life, and happiness, and increasing honors from his fellow-citizens.

When the cane was handed over, it was accompanied by a box of beautiful flowers, and for a few moments Col. Roosevelt seemed unable to answer Dr. Depew. Presently he said:

Mr. Depew, I am really very much touched by what you all have done, and I appreciate it greatly. I could not get any idea of why I was sent for to come here until Mr. Depew mentioned the fact that it was my birthday. I assure you—indeed, I don't think I need to assure you—how greatly I appreciate the kindly feeling that has grown so steadily, not only between myself and the other speakers for the Republican ticket, but between myself and the gentlemen of the press.

One of the things that has touched me particularly throughout this campaign has been the fact that the men with whom I have done intimate work in the past have almost without exception, without regard to their political faith, come forward to help me now. Mr. Avery D. Andrews, who was with me on the Police Board; two Southern Democrats, ex-Confederates, Mr. John R. Proctor and Mr. Hugh Thompson, who were my colleagues on the Civil Service Commission, and almost every officer whom I knew at Santiago—Generals, Captains, Lieutenants—all have written or telegraphed to me godspeed. Newspaper men of both political parties, representing all of the different papers, with whom I was thrown most intimately in Washington, have telegraphed me hearty congratulations and well wishes.

All of that I have appreciated very, very much, because it comes from the men who have known me best. I understand fully the obligation it imposes upon me—obligations as binding as anything a platform could impose because of these unspoken obligations I incurred through the friendship and support given me in such a way by the men who have known me best and most intimately. [Applause.] I shall feel doubly bound to act in the future so as to make them feel more than justified in their actions.

The cane is of solid ebony, with a chased gold top.

INTERRUPTIONS AT ROCHESTER.

Dr. Depew and Mr. Woodruff Deny They Were Treated Disrespectfully.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—Dr. Depew was very much surprised to receive a telegram from a New York paper at an early hour this morning, asking if he could explain the interruption of his speech last night. He said:

"The only interruption I heard was when there were cries for me to speak louder. There was the usual noise in the rear of the hall, and Lieut. Governor Woodruff was so hoarse that it was difficult for him to make himself heard. The interruptions, if they could be called so, were no greater than those that always occur.

Lieut. Governor Woodruff also received a query, and said:

"It is absolutely untrue that I had an unruly audience, or that I was compelled to stop speaking. I was in bad voice, suffering from tonsilitis, and I had to stop several times, so as to have the noise in the back of the house stopped. It was the usual noise of a crowded house. I was courteously treated."

ROOSEVELT'S CITY PROGRAMME

He Will Spend Next Week, Excepting One Day, In and About the City.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will reach this city from his swing around the State at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. From that time until the election, with the exception of one day, his time will be spent in canvassing the territory of Greater New York.

According to the programme mapped out for him by the Republican County Committee, Col. Roosevelt will make two speeches to-morrow night. He will hurry from the train to Prohibition Park, Staten Island, and, after addressing a meeting there, will return to Cooper Union, where he will speak to a mass meeting of Irish-Americans.

On Monday evening, Oct. 31, the Colonel will speak in Brooklyn and at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. On Tuesday night, Nov. 1, he is scheduled for speeches before a German meeting at Cooper Union; at Irubach's Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue; at Cosmopolitan Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and in Yonkers. On Wednesday he will tour Long Island, speaking at Riverhead, Patchogue, Flushing, and Long Island City.

The Republican candidate will run up to Albany on Thursday, Nov. 3, for a speech there and at Troy. The next day he will be back in Brooklyn, where he will address a series of meetings. On Saturday, Nov. 5, he will be heard at two noon-hour open-air meetings—one at the corner of Broome and Sheriff Streets and the other in front of the Sub-Treasury on Wall Street. That night he will speak at Cobb's Hall, Abingdon Square; at Walhalla Hall, and to an open-air meeting at the corner of Marion and Spring Streets.

O'BRIEN DENOUNCES CROKER.

"As Much Worse Than Tweed as Tweed Than an Honest Man."

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, formerly leader of the Young Democracy, returned to town yesterday from Saratoga. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and took occasion to declare himself for Roosevelt in this campaign.

"I was against Tweed," said Mr. O'Brien, "and I am against Croker now. Croker is as much worse than Tweed as Tweed was worse than an honest man."

Mr. O'Brien put down Roosevelt's election as practically a "sure thing."

$500 REWARD FOR VIOLIN BOW.

Gift from St. Petersburg's Mayor, Some One Took It from Theobaldi.

The music which Ole Theobaldi draws from his violin these days is plaintive and sad. Ole has no heart for lighter strains. His treasured bow—presented to him by the Mayor of St. Petersburg, Russia, has been stolen, and so anxious is he to get it back that he offers a reward of $500 for its return.

The man who lost the bow and is willing to give so much for its return is a Norwegian, a master of the violin, and a pupil of Ole Bull. Theobaldi at present is boarding at 1,505 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He came to this country several months ago to give concerts, but has not yet begun his public appearances. The violin bow was presented to him, he says, by Mayor Kowlousky of St. Petersburg, in November, 1893, after he had appeared at an imperial musicale.

Theobaldi says that the bow was stolen from him while he was in the Post Office, Manhattan, on Tuesday. It was wrapped in a cloth with another bow. Theobaldi laid the bows down while he was looking over his mail, and some one, he says, made off with it. The missing bow, Theobaldi claims, was worth $1,000. It was of beautiful workmanship, and was studded with diamonds.

Eighteen Nurses Graduated.

The commencement exercises of the class of '98 of the Training School for Nurses of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital took place last night in the hall of the hospital. There were eighteen women in the class. They were: Mrs. Elizabeth Alsdorf, Miss Mary Bertha Beach, Mrs. Emma Huntington Curtis, Miss Elmore Gerard, Miss Zula Henneberger, Miss Jean Maud Hunter, Miss Ivy Ingraham, Miss Alice Russell Kelly, Miss Caroline Nicholson Lewis, Miss Frances Notter, Miss Anna Belle Mac Rae, Miss Mary Urquhart Mac Rae, Mrs. Adelaide Rush, Miss Elizabeth Simpson, Miss Lena Agnes Sutcliffe, Miss Emma Blanche Swayze, Miss Belle Thomas, and Miss Caroline Frances Vail. The programme opened with introductory remarks by the President, Dr. St. John Roosa. Dr. Miller, Assistant Treasurer, presented the diplomas. An address was made by the Rev. J. L. Parks, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church. A reception to the graduates and their friends followed.

Specially interesting features in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art, free with the issue of to-morrow. One cent.—Adv.

THE PHILADELPHIA JUBILEE

President McKinley Reviews Soldiers and Sailors Who Fought the Spaniards at Santiago.

SPEAKS AT THE CLOVER CLUB

Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter Shake Hands Cordially and Are Applauded—Other Noted Commanding Officers Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—President McKinley was the guest of honor at the Philadelphia peace jubilee to-day and to-night. During the day he reviewed the heroes of Santiago and Puerto Rico on parade, and to-night he was the conspicuous figure at the jubilee banquet of the Clover Club. A public reception in his honor was held in the evening at the Academy of Music.

At the Clover Club banquet he met nearly all of the distinguished visitors to the city, and the leading citizens of Philadelphia as well. Among the two hundred who sat around the table were the following:

Vice President Hobart, Secretaries Alger and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Sumner, Gen. McKibbin, Commodore Philip, Judge Michael Arnold, United States Senator Boies Penrose, William H. Crane, Charles H. Cramp, Commodore Casey, Commander Cowles of the Topeka; Gov. L. A. Cooke of Connecticut, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, Gen. A. W. Greely, Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Commander Mead of the Marblehead; Lieut. Commander Adolph Marix, Lieut. A. P. Niblack of the Winslow; Archbishop Ryan, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Gov. Ebe W. Tunnell of Delaware, Gov. J. H. Tyler of Virginia, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright of the Gloucester, and others.

President McKinley was given an enthusiastic reception when he entered the beautifully decorated dining room along with Postmaster General Smith and Secretaries Alger and Wilson. In response to the patriotic introduction of Col. McClure, the President of the club, the President said:

"I cannot forego making acknowledgment to this far-famed club for the permission it has granted me to meet with you here to-night. You do not seem half so bad at this stage as you have been pictured. No one can unfold the future of the Clover Club. [Laughter.] It has been so gratifying to me to participate with the people of the City of Philadelphia in this great patriotic celebration. It is a pageant the like of which I do not believe has been seen since the close of the civil war, when the army of Grant and Sherman and the navy of Dupont, Dahlgren, and Porter gave the great review in the Capital City of the Nation.

"And I know of no more fitting place to have a patriotic celebration than in this great city, which witnessed the first consecration of liberty and of the Republic. As I stood on the great reviewing stand witnessing the soldiers and sailors passing by my heart was filled only with gratitude to the God of battles who has given so glorious and gratitude to the brave soldiers and sailors who had won such signal victories on land and on sea, and had given a new meaning to American valor.

"It has been especially gratifying to me to participate not only with the people of Philadelphia, but with the people of the great West, where I have recently visited, in doing honor to the American Army and the American Navy. No nobler soldiers or sailors ever assembled under any flag. You had with you to-day the leaders at Santiago, Puerto Rico, and Guantanamo. We unfortunately had none of the heroes of Manila with us. But I am sure that our hearts go out to them to-night, and to the brave Dewey and Otis and Merritt, and all other gallant men that are now sustaining the flag in the harbor city of Manila.

[A voice: "How about Hobson?"]

"The American people are always ready for any emergency, and if the Merrimac is to be sunk there is an American officer to do it. He succeeded in doing what our foe had been unable to do—sink an American ship. [Applause.]

"I ask you, gentlemen of the Clover Club, to unite with me in toasting the army and navy of the United States, without whose valor and sacrifice we could not celebrate the victory we have been celebrating to-day. Not only the men at the front, not only the men on the battleships and in the battle line, but the men at home with ambition to go to fight the battles of American civilization should be the recipients of the gratitude of the American people."

When he finished his speech, the President left the hall to go to the reception at the Academy of Music. As he passed from the room Gen. Miles entered. The head of the army received an ovation as he pressed through the crowd to his seat next to Gen. Shafter. The latter arose as Gen. Miles approached, reaching out his hand, cordially greeting his chief. The public exhibition of good feeling between the two Generals was greeted with almost deafening applause.

Gen. Alger responded briefly on behalf of the army, and Capt. Evans was called upon as a representative of the navy. He thrilled his hearers with a simply told story of the battle of Santiago, filled with personal reminiscences.

Gen. Miles made an extended address in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the American soldier and sailor.

At the Academy of Music the President held an informal reception for two hours. With Secretaries Alger and Wilson he stood on the stage and shook hands with a long line of people, who passed in one door and out another. There were no speeches made, and after a light lunch had been served the President was escorted back to his hotel, and shortly afterward, at 11:30 o'clock, the party returned to Washington.

THE PARADE AT PHILADELPHIA.

President McKinley and Other Dignitaries Review the Heroes of the War, Who Were Loudly Cheered.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—For three hours to-day President McKinley witnessed a review of troops in the peace jubilee parade.

It was military and naval day of the jubilee, and 25,000 men marched in a brilliant and spectacular pageant. Within a semi-circular enclosure of the reviewing stand in the court of honor, the President stood throughout the entire procession.

Mrs. McKinley viewed the procession from a small stand on the top of the conservatory of the Lippincott mansion, immediately behind the larger stand where her husband stood. Over the President's head hung a canopy bearing on its face the coat of arms of the United States, and surmounted by the new President's flag, for the first time unfurled in the United States. The flag was only recently adopted by the War Department. To the left of the stand was the coat of arms of Philadelphia.

During the parade the President was surrounded by a small party consisting of Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Postmaster General Heath, Private Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou, Major Warwick, and a few members of the Jubilee Committee.

Mr. McKinley arose early this morning, and after a light breakfast taken in his apartments, he and his party were driven in open carriages along the route of the parade, about seven miles in length. The drive was of course marked by incessant applause from the crowds. While driving up Broad Street the party passed Gen. Miles and his staff, who were riding to the place of formation. The moment the General's sword made its salutory sweep, the President arose in the carriage and raised his hat, holding it aloft until they had passed. Returning to the Bellevue, the Presidential party was escorted by a squadron of the First City Troop of cavalry across Broad Street to the reviewing stand, where they had been preceded by Gens. Shafter, Lawton, and Chaffee with their aides and a party of ladies. Ten minutes later, at 11:25 o'clock, the platoon of the Emergency Corps, which held the head of the line, reached the stand, and from then until 2:30 o'clock the soldiers and sailors tramped on in splendid marching order, every sword raised in salute, every gun presented.

Major Gen. Miles, as Chief Marshal, rode at the front until he reached his special reviewing stand, at Broad and York Streets, the northern end of the route. Here he dismounted, and from the stand watched his men file past.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler rode behind the Governors, his gray head bared for some minutes before and after the Presidential stand was reached, and bowing repeatedly to the President's waving hat and the applause of the others of the party and the people generally.

Gen. Sumner, Capt. Evans, Commodore Philip, Capt. Sigsbee, Col. Huntingdon, with his marines of Guantanamo fame, all received tumultuous greeting, but, after all, perhaps the loudest ovation was that given Hobson and his Merrimac crew. They rode on a tally-ho, and as they reached the reviewing stand, all rose, faced the President, and bowed their bared heads.

So far as any body of men was concerned, perhaps the Twenty-first Regular Infantry, "The President's Own," received the greatest tribute. They marched 300 strong under Col. McKibbin, and the memory of their valorous deed at the storming of San Juan Hill stirred the people to a thunderous clamor of applause. The Twenty-first carried the colors presented to them by Mrs. McKinley, who called them "The President's Own," and also those given by a lady of New York City.

The Tenth Cavalry, colored, were dismounted, and to them the President repeatedly flourished his hat.

Huntingdon's marines, who made the first hostile landing on Cuban soil, were immediately preceded by the Marine Band. With them trotted along a kid brought from the tropics, and, arrayed in glowing colors. Of course, the highest degree of local enthusiasm was bestowed upon Col. Hulings and his Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. His flank movement in the fight at Coamo, Puerto Rico, had not been forgotten. The Presidential party joined in the applause. The sailors were no less well received than the soldiers. There were lines of jackies from the Texas, Gloucester, Marblehead, Topeka, Mayflower, with a few scattering men from the Yosemite, Yankee, and other ships.

The rear of the line was held by the Grand Army of the Republic and their allied military organizations. As these ancient warriors filed past they saluted the President in their own way. Some waved their hats, others timorously raised their hands in the conventional way, while several companies halted, turned, and, fronting the Chief Executive, presented the tattered old battle-flags. One of the posts carried a battery of two guns and saluted with a shot from each as the stand was passed. The President responded with a sweep of his hat and continuous bows.

Between two of the G. A. R. posts rode in a carriage Harry L. MacNeal, who had charge of a gun on the Brooklyn and who crawled out over the side of the chip while under fire, to extricate a fragment of shell which had become fixed in the muzzle.

Passing the Presidential stand, the troops marched in company front formation in three step cadence, one-third faster than the regular time. In nearly every instance the marching was almost faultless.

As the last line of soldiers and the body of police behind them passed the stand the crowd broke through the ropes and made a rush towards the President's enclosure. He merely bowed his acknowledgments of the cheering and then withdrew to the rear of the stand to the residence of Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, immediately back of the stand.

Here the party took luncheon and shortly afterward the President retired to his hotel, where he spent the afternoon in rest.

PRISON AS A CURE FOR LOVE.

Quackenbush's Arrest for Forgery Said to be on a Tenderloin Woman's Account.

Daniel McLaren Quackenbush, who is the son of Lambert S. Quackenbush, a wealthy lawyer, and who was arrested last Friday charged with having forged his father's name to a check for $243.50 on the Chatham National Bank, was still a prisoner in the Tombs yesterday, and spent the day without sight of a visitor. His case will come up again for a hearing, at the Centre Street Court, on Monday next, when, if his parents' present attitude is maintained, the details of young Quackenbush's Tenderloin career will be laid bare.

The Quackenbushes are wealthy. The elder Quackenbush is the senior member of the law firm of Quackenbush & Wise, at 163 Broadway, and lives in a brownstone mansion at 3 East Ninety-fourth Street. The son never knew what it was to want for money until recently, when the pace he had set as a man-about-town and "all-around good fellow" inevitably became too hot at last, and, in order to keep in funds, his father says, he resorted to forgery. "I don't see why the public should be interested in this case," said the father yesterday, when questioned concerning his son. "It's only a case of a bad boy. He had been wild and had not lived at home for a long time, and at last he forged my name to a check in order to obtain money."

All further information was refused by the father, who referred questioners to A. J. Wise, his partner, who had appeared in the police court on Wednesday as young Quackenbush's counsel. The young man was remanded in $1,500 bail and his attorney appeared particularly anxious that the bail be not furnished.

Young Quackenbush is to be allowed to remain in prison a few days longer, it is said, at least until he promises to leave forever the woman who, his family says, has brought ruin upon him and disgrace upon his relatives. The name of the woman is said to be Marjorie Hart, who came to New York several years ago as a typewriter. She soon drifted into the Tenderloin and crossed the path of young Quackenbush, and the two joined hands on a career of dissipation. The young man is said to have spent many thousands of dollars in her company.

The father has not visited the son since the latter's arrest, but the young man's mother called at the prison on Wednesday morning and had a long talk with her son. Then she gave instructions to the Warden to allow no one to see her son. When this request was made known to the son he said cheerfully that his mother's wishes were his pleasure. A few minutes later Miss Hart called to see him, armed with a pass from the Commissioner of Correction. Her request was refused and she went away crestfallen.

The utmost secrecy is being observed concerning the case. The Warden of the prison denied even that any one except young Quackenbush's mother had called at the Tombs to see him.

DETECTIVE MAYERS DISCHARGED

Man Who Shadowed Treasury Agents Agrees to Appear Here.

L. A. Newcome, proprietor of a private detective agency at 63 Park Row, and the employer of George W. Mayers, who was arrested in Poughkeepsie on Wednesday for shadowing United States Treasury detectives who were guarding Miss Crurede, went to that town yesterday to secure the release of his man. Mayers was discharged in Poughkeepsie by Recorder Brown. Secret Service Agent William G. Flynn attempted to rearrest him. He had no warrant, but Newcome agreed to bring his detective to New York.

Newcome, Mayers, and Flynn arrived in New York about 3 o'clock, and all three were reticent regarding the affair. At Newcome's office, it was learned that Mayers was "all right," and that he would appear before the United States District Attorney to-day. Newcome would not say to any one why Mayers had been employed to follow the Federal detectives and Miss Crurede, who is regarded as an important government witness in the diamond smuggling case against Max J. Lasar, a diamond merchant, at 24 Maiden Lane. Lasar and Miss Crurede were formerly great friends, the Government officials say.

Reception to Spanish War Veterans.

Representative citizens of Brooklyn, E. D., irrespective of politics, joined last night, under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club of Williamsburg, in a reception to officers and privates who participated in the war with Spain. The celebration was in the rooms of the Amphion Musical Society, at Clymer Street and Division Avenue, and among the guests of honor was Capt. Taylor of the Tenth Cavalry, colored, who was twice wounded in the battles before Santiago. Henry Jones was Chairman. Among the speakers were the Rev. Sylvester Malone, rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul; the Rev. Cornelius Twing of Calvary Episcopal Church, and Thomas P. Peters, editor of The Brooklyn Times.

DON'T CHEAT YOURSELF.

It pays to secure the best. Why not use the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is imported from Carlsbad, and can be obtained of any reliable druggist? For all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is especially beneficial for chronic constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York," on every bottle.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is the ONLY whiskey on the market that is required by the government to affix the proprietary (medicinal) stamp. In other words

"DUFFY'S MALT"
IS TAXED AS A MEDICINE.

This only confirms what the proprietors have always claimed—what all the doctors know and what millions of people have learned from its use.

It is a medicine! It is a tonic! It will do you good. Take it according to directions.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

POLICE DEPARTMENT ATTACKED.

Charge that the Town Is Run Wide Open Denied by Chief Devery.

Franklin Matthews recently published an article in Harper's Weekly called "Wide-Open New York," telling of a number of poolrooms and dives of various sorts in the city. Four days ago Chief Devery wrote to Mr. Matthews, saying that he had read his article, and asking for evidence of specific cases of lawlessness. This letter and his answer to it of yesterday were given to the press by Mr. Matthews.

In his answer to Chief Devery Mr. Matthews charged that "evidently" some one was allowing poolrooms to exist in the city, had told the police not to interfere with excise violations, and had "told the police to arrest street walkers in large numbers and thus drive them into houses, where the old-time system of tribute can be exacted." He hinted that Chief Devery was not sincere in asking for information, and offered to take the Chief on a tour through the town, in company with Richard Croker or President York, and show him the various dens which he had described in his article, besides giving him a list of others.

Chief Devery said last night: "Mr. Matthews's statements are untrue. No one has told the police not to molest certain offenders or has ordered them to apprehend street walkers in large numbers for the purpose named. If a single specific instance of wrongdoing is brought to my notice I will apply the remedy at once. If Mr. Matthews will come to my office I shall be glad to consult with him. I shall certainly not accept his invitation to go on a tour about the town. I don't know of

The Wanamaker Store

Concerning Your Furs

WITH the touch of colder weather, the Fur Store claims a hearing.

Furs, like horses, diamonds and rugs, must be bought either with knowledge or with trust. It is well, then, to buy where you can buy in confidence. In this store you are surrounded with all the precautions that a life-time of training can suggest, and have a perfect guarantee in addition.

A larger assortment of the kind of furs you want has seldom been shown. A point to make of it is that every piece is fresh and new. We have carried from last season absolutely nothing. Styles are the styles of to-day.

The power of the house has been given to the matter of putting the prices as low as they can be pushed. We claim no miracles of merchandising;—fur is fur. But these are prices fair and reasonable, and they are lower than any other figures we have found on equal goods.

We have made special efforts in the line of the smaller furs, and in the good and handsome, but not high-priced furs. Here is a hint or two, but of course the style and "put-together" of the article should be considered with the price:—

At $6.50—Genuine Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, circular shape, with 8 tails.
At $5—Fine grade Electric Seal Scarf, trimmed with 8 tails.
At $8.50—Scarfs, full circular shape, of selected raccoon; 8 tails.
At $7.50, $10 and $12.50—Collarettes in combination of Electric Seal and Persian Paw.
At $15 and $22.50—Blue Fox Scarfs; animal shape.
At $7.50—Plain Electric Seal Collarettes; 9 in. deep; well made and lined.
At $10—Astrachan Collarettes; 10 in. deep; made of whole skins.
At $25—Collarettes of extra choice quality Electric Seal; 12 in. deep; top collar and ruffle of Electric Chinchilla.

An Important Underwear Item A very decided bargain in women's underwear. The goods are of balbriggan, ribbed, and of seasonable weight. They are finished in silk and trimmed throughout. Fleece-lined. If you do not think these the best value at the price you have seen this season, why,—don't buy. But you will buy. We only wish there were more of them.

Vests and drawers,

30c. Each.

Broadway.

Women's White Suede Gloves, 75c. Only one drawback to this remarkable offering of white suede gloves. There are only 900 pairs. They came out of the Customs Wednesday. Finished with two clasps.

75c.

You cannot get them at any other time for less than a dollar a pair.

Broadway.

High Class Merchant Tailoring There are twenty-seven years of experience back of our clothing business. Every year of it has been given to the problem of lowering cost without touching quality except to improve it. It is a difficult problem, but we have had our successes.

Offers like this have helped:

A number of new patterns in fancy cheviots and worsteds for men's finest clothing. Made *to your measure* for $25 for a single-breasted sack suit. Before we secured these cloths and determined to take a considerable loss on them, we were asking $30 and $35 for this same service, and charging a low price. Workmanship, *best*, of course.

Boys' Knee Trousers About six hundred pairs in the two lots below. Not enough, perhaps, for the prices are crowd-bringers. Sizes are for boys 3 to 16 years:

All-wool cheviot knee trousers, well made and durable, and made to sell at $1. 50c. a pair for these.
Knee trousers of English corduroy; the kind that sells regularly at $1—cheap at that price—are 75c. a pair now.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs This is a clean-up of a small lot of initialed handkerchiefs, of generous size and of excellent quality. 25c. each. If the price were 35c., you'd consider it only moderate.

Broadway.

An Interesting Lot of Lamps You can burn them for illumination, if you wish, but they are primarily intended for decoration, and made in the handsomest shapes and in the richest colorings, accordingly.

If the maker had had more room in his factory you would have to pay $5, $7.50, $8 and $10 for these. But he needed the space they occupied, so you pay

$3 for all the $5 sorts, $5 for the $7.50 to $10 sorts

These all have globes. Then there is a lot of 20 very fine lamps that sell right along for $35. Very handsome lamps, indeed, with 14 in. globes. Take them at

$22.50.

Basement.

Women's and Misses' Black and Colored Petticoats A splendid line of these in the new Fall styles. You're not asked to pay much for them—some as low as 75c., and they're excellent values, too. These are of black sateen, percaline lined, with deep umbrella ruffle lined with crinoline. There are others of sateen priced by easy stages up to $2; and some of pretty colored percaline and Italian cloth, in various fancy stripes, at $1 to $2.50. Misses' petticoats, of moreen, in numerous colors, all reasonably priced.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Toilet Articles of Cut Glass and Sterling Silver. A manufacturer eager to close comes to us with a proposition that meets with instant approval,—his stock at half value. It finds a brief abiding place here, while on its way, by pleasant half-price paths to you.

Pungents of fine cut glass, with enameled sterling silver tops; some set with genuine amethysts, garnets and turquoise, at $1.50 to $5.75.
Large smelling salts bottles, with sterling silver tops, enameled and jeweled, at $2.85 to $5.75.
Cream and vaseline jars, with enameled sterling silver tops, at $2.

Broadway.

Another Sale of Books In Sets Here's a duplication of our recent remarkable offering of books, almost the entire lot of which you took in a single day. We were fortunate enough to obtain a fresh supply, and gladly share our good fortune. All nicely cloth bound, well printed on excellent paper. In the collection are these:

Edna Lyall's Novels. 6 vols. $1.
Washington Irving's Works. 6 vols. $1.25.
Green's History of the English People. 4 vols. $1.
J. M. Barrie's Popular Works. 3 vols. 50c.
Cooper's Sea Tales. 5 vols. 75c.
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales. 5 vols. 75c.
Friends in Council. Arthur Helps. 4 vols. 85c.
Martinequ's History of England. 4 vols. 72c.
Amelia. Henry Fielding. 2 vols. 35c.
Tom Brown Books. Thomas Hughes. 2 vols. 35c.
Macaulay's Essays and Poems. 3 vols. $1.35.
Irving's Life and Voyages of Columbus. 2 vols. 35c.
Twenty Years After. Alexander Dumas. 35c.
Lamb's Essays. 2 vols. 35c.
Language and Poetry of Flowers. 2 vols. 35c.
Adventures of Gil Blas. 2 vols. 35c.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

French Cherries and Chocolate-Covered Nougats at 20c. lb. Both of these are our regular 30c. goods, and even at that price they're much lower than the market. For a few days we'll sell the delicious cream-covered and chocolate-dipped cherries at 20c. a pound. Fine chocolate-covered nougats at the same price.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Mrs. Damato Acquitted.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Carmela Damato, whose trial for the alleged killing of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ursula Damato, lasted seven days, was acquitted to-day, the jury having been out twenty-two hours. There was an attempt at a demonstration when the verdict was announced, but the Court quickly suppressed it.

New Post Offices in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Post Office Department has ordered the establishment on Dec. 1 of military Post Office stations in Cuba at Daiquiri, Guantanamo, Baracoa, San Luis, Manzanillo, Cibara, and Holguin.

Electricians on a Jaunt.

The New York Electrical Society held its one hundred and ninetieth meeting last evening at the Pearl Street station, Brooklyn, of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. W. S. Barstow, chief engineer of the Edison Company, delivered an address, after which an inspection of the station was made. The members of the society, numbering about 250, then boarded trolley parlor cars in waiting and were taken to the central station of the Edison Company at Bay Ridge. After inspecting this plant the party returned to town, a collation being served aboard the cars on the return trip.

MUSTERING OUT THE 71ST

Will Take About Ten Days to Finish Work Begun Yesterday.

IN STATE SERVICE NO LONGER

Gen. McGrath Says Volunteers Are Relieved of All Responsibility to the National Guard.

The mustering out of the Seventy-first Regiment was formally begun yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, when the regiment assembled in the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. A guard was mounted, and Capt. Levison was officer of the day. The clerical work attendant upon the mustering out is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Each company has furnished a detail of men to assist the First Sergeants in making the many necessary reports. Capt. Brett, of the regular army, assigned to muster out the Seventy-first, yesterday directed the company sergeants how to expedite their work. It will take about ten days to complete the work of mustering out.

The physical examinations begin this morning at 9 o'clock, and will be conducted by Surgeon-Major W. D. Bell, and four assistants. Each member of the regiment will be made to sign a health certificate setting forth when, where, and what injuries he received in the war, if any. This is done, Capt. Levison said, in order to protect the government from considering any possible unjust pension claims later. There are now approximately 1,100 men in the regiment, to whom in all the Government owes many thousand dollars. The average amount due each private is $125.

This is the first New York volunteer regiment to face the actual muster-out process. The Ninth did not begin on Oct. 20, as scheduled, and the Seventy-first, which was the first in the field, has now the later honor of being the first to reenter civil life. The future of the Guard is expected to develop out of the conditions attending and immediately succeeding the muster out.

How many men will be left in the Guard after the muster out of the volunteers is the crucial question. It was discussed all through National Guard circles yesterday. Some maintained that the old guardsmen would have to ask for their discharges before they could get out of the State service. Others claimed that they were free from all obligations to State military duty. Among the latter was Major Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, who in 1894 was Adjutant General of the State, and also Inspector General. Gen. McGrath has been in the National Guard for more than thirty years, having served in every grade from private to Major General. When seen yesterday he said:

"No volunteer who was in the National Guard at the time of his enlistment in the United States service can be held for State military duty for a single minute. The instant he entered the service of the United States, that instant he was relieved of all responsibility to the military establishment of the State."

"It is claimed, General, that the men were still in the Guard, being simply off on leave of absence."

"This is absurd and is a contention that will stand no test of examination. A leave of absence is granted by a power that can revoke that leave. Now, suppose that during the war with Spain a riot had broken out in this State, and the Governor, remembering that he had plenty of soldiers who were absent on so-called leave, had sent an order to this effect: 'Report at once to your State regimental headquarters for duty.' The State soldiers then in the United States service as volunteers would simply have laughed at such an order. The going into the service of the United States at once closed the contract with the State. Besides, how could any soldier hold two commissions in different military establishments at the same time? One might as well expect to be Attorney General of the United States and Governor of a State at the same time. The holding of the two positions at the same time is contrary to the spirit of our institutions."

"Will the men have to ask for discharges before they can escape State military duty?"

"If the National service exempted them from further military obligations, I do not see how they can be compelled to put themselves in the position of begging for a discharge, which is theirs by right. My opinion is that no enlisted man can be held to do State duty whether he gets a discharge or not.

"Another point I want cleared up is that no National Guard regiment went to the war. No body of troops can go anywhere without orders. Imagine the Seventh Regiment or any other command getting together some day and marching off somewhere without orders. The idea is impossible. I have yet to see an order issued sending the regiments of the National Guard into the National service. They were ordered to Peekskill and to Camp Black as guard regiments, but after that they became simply individuals and enlisted as such.

Members of 71st to Vote in Armory.

The members of the Seventy-first Regiment will vote in their armory next Thursday, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. The Captain of each company will appoint two Republicans and two Democrats from his company to act as Election Inspectors. As each man votes he will give his home address, and the returns will be sorted out and sent to the officials of the respective election districts in which the voters live.

CURING HOGS OF CHOLERA.

The Government Has a Remedy That Works Well.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—During the past two years the Department of Agriculture has conducted a series of experiments in the use of serum as a remedy for hogs affected by cholera or swine plague. The experiments were conducted by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the results were eminently satisfactory, proving that the dreaded disease can be successfully treated easily and inexpensively.

The losses suffered by the farmers of the United States annually from hog cholera aggregate an enormous sum. In Iowa alone during 1896 it is estimated that the hog raisers lost through the ravages of disease $15,000,000. Scores of remedies have been tried, but nothing even approximating a specific for the disease has ever been discovered until the Department of Agriculture began its experiments. Summarizing the results of the experiments, Dr. Salmon said that 80 per cent. of the hogs treated in droves have been saved, while in the droves affected with cholera and not given the serum treatment quite 80 per cent. were lost.

Last year the experiments were conducted in Gage County, Ia., the results showing a loss of only 20 per cent. of the affected droves. This year the experiments have been extensive and far-reaching. The bureau treated 922 hogs. Of these 170 died, the number saved being 81 out of every 100. The loss was only 19 per cent. On the other hand, 1,107 hogs in other droves were observed and not subjected to the serum treatment. Of these 879 died, showing a loss of 79.8 hogs out of every 100. Speaking of the treatment, Dr. Salmon said:

"The cholera serum is procured by keeping apart for treatment an animal—a horse or a cow—and injecting into its blood a small amount of the blood of a cholera-diseased hog. This will sicken the subject, but he will recover, when another dose will be administered, and so on time after time, until finally his blood becomes so impregnated as to render him practically cholera proof. Then this blood is let and the clot drawn off, leaving the thin, yellowish portion, which is the serum. This is used to inject into the diseased hogs and operates to render them likewise cholera proof, or even cures them of the disease after it has developed."

Cumberland and Ohio Bonds.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 27.—The Court of Appeals this morning affirmed the case of the Louisville and Nashville vs. Schmidt, Trustee, appealed from the Jefferson Circuit Court. The case is one branch of the suits growing out of the sale of bonds to extend the Cumberland and Ohio. The Court holds that the Louisville and Nashville must pay into court $90,000, and 10 per cent. interest. This interest was guaranteed by the Louisville and Nashville on $250,000 of Cumberland and Ohio bonds. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Full-page portrait of Mr. James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and the New York Clearing House Association, in the illustrated Magazine Supplement of The New York Times of Sunday, October 30th.—Adv.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Deficiency of Medical Supplies in Cuba and Unsuitable Transports—Commissioners Go to Chattanooga.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 27.—The War Investigating Commission began its work to-day with Capt. Augur, who was in the Quartermaster's Department at Tampa. He said that for a time the department was swamped there and he attributed the congestion to the railroad.

Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth New York said his command had never lacked commissary supplies; but that there was some delay in furnishing quartermaster's stores. The sick had been well cared for, and while he had seen some criticism in the New York newspapers, he had heard none from the men. He thought most of the sickness originated in the swampy camp at Tampa. There they had to dig only six inches for water, and there were no tent floors. He said there had been sixteen deaths in the regiment.

First Lieut. Conklin of the Second Artillery said he was the only member of his battery who had not been sick as a result of the Cuban campaign, but he did not think the sickness could have been prevented. Major Lobe, in command of the Sixth Cavalry, said there had not been sufficient medical supplies in Cuba, and that the transport Gate City, in which the command came North, was poorly suited to the purpose. Capt. Stretch of the Tenth Infantry said he did not remember having drawn a full ration while in Cuba.

The commission held a session at night, and after examining a few witnesses, left for Chattanooga at 11 o'clock. To-morrow will be devoted to an inspection of the site of Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park.

Half a Company Disabled.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—Forty-nine members of Company K, Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, Capt. Fulkerson, claim disabilities incurred in camp at Chickamauga and Lexington during the Summer. The disabilities claimed range from weak eyes and deficient hearing to ailments of a more serious nature. The causes assigned and sworn to by the men in nearly every case are damp, cold quarters and impure water.

Court of Inquiry for Lieut. J. A. Bell.

When the cruiser Resolute was in Havana Harbor Commander Eaton made a report in which he said that Lieut. John A. Bell, who was navigator of the Resolute, was unfit professionally for promotion. Lieut. Bell at once asked for a court of inquiry, and his request has been granted. The court will meet at the Navy Yard next week and is composed of Capt. Nicol Ludlow, Commander R. S. McKenzie, and Lieut. Commander J. A. Rodgers. Lieut. Bell was formerly junior aid to Rear Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Concessions to Spain at Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—Spanish Commissioners who arrived here from Iloilo have induced Gen. Otis, the American commander, to arrange that coasting steamers bound from Manila for insurgent ports shall first call at Iloilo, and thus pay the imposts twice. The merchants are protesting against this action. Gen. Otis has sanctioned the visit of the Spanish steamer Buenos Ayres to Manila while on her way to Spain with a large number of Spanish soldiers on board.

Postal Facilities at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—United States Postal Agent Vaille, at Manila, has submitted a report to the Post Office Department. He says evcrything is moving satisfactorily, and that the largest business houses report the mail facilities much better than at any time under Spanish rule. He speaks in glowing terms of the islands, expressing the hope that the United States will retain them. He says there is room for millions of people, and that the country is not surpassed by any portion of the United States.

The Garrisoning of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The report of Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Pacific, regarding the facilities for a camp at Honolulu has been received at the War Department. It is not favorable, as the ridge on the ground on the higher levels is covered with rocks, while the lowlands and valleys are swampy, the lands being used chiefly for rice cultivation. There are no good drill grounds, and he advises that as few troops as possible be sent to Honolulu. Camps cannot be established to any advantage, and it will be necessary to construct barracks for troops stationed there.

The Sixth Massachusetts Returns.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The United States Army transport Mississippi, Capt. Goudie, arrived here this forenoon from Arecibo, Puerto Rico, with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, United States Volunteers, on board. The officers and men were royally welcomed by Gov. Wolcott and other State officials as well as by thousands of Bostonians and large delegations from the towns in which the various companies belong.

Red Cross Schooner Wrecked.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The Red Cross schooner Kate, which left Key West on Oct. 19, with a cargo of stores and medical supplies from the Red Cross Society for the Cuban forces under Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, at Sancti Spiritus, was wrecked Oct. 22 on San Carlos reefs, Province of Pinar del Rio. The crew was saved, but the cargo was lost.

Havana's Insane Treated Cruelly.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The Mazorra, an asylum for the insane, which is a municipal hospital, appears to have been disgracefully managed. The records of the last fifteen months show there were 632 deaths there out of 700 inmates.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Stockholders.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—The stockholders of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad held their annual meeting in this city to-day, and elected a new Board of Directors. Norman B. Ream and Frank O. Lowden of Chicago, representing the interests of the late George M. Pullman, were dropped from the directory. Mr. Pullman owned a large amount of bonds in the company, but after his death the administrators of the estate disposed of his interests.

The new Board of Directors is made up as follows: John Lowber Welsh, Philadelphia; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia; H. M. Howe, Philadelphia; William S. Taylor, Philadelphia; Alexander McDonald, Cincinnati; A. Hecksher, New York; H. C. Merwin, New York; A. E. Stillwell, Kansas City; E. L. Martin, Kansas City; W. S. Woods, Kansas City; Robert Gillham, Kansas City; J. McD. Trimble, Kansas City; C. A. Braley, Kansas City.

The Danbury and Norwalk Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—The annual meeting of the Danbury and Norwalk Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held at the stockholders' hall, Railroad Building, in this city, this morning. The following Directors were elected: F. S. John Lockwood, Charles P. Clark, John M. Hall, Benjamin R. English, George J. Brush, Ebin Hill, Edmund Weedy, Charles H. Merritt, and J. P. Teadwell. Officers were elected as follows: F. S. John Lockwood, President; Charles P. Clark, Vice President; William E. Barnett, Clerk; C. F. Robinson, Treasurer.

New York and New England Directors

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27.—At the annual meeting to-day of the New York and New England Railroad Company Directors were elected as follows: Francis L. Higginson, Boston; N. W. Rice, Boston; Charles L. Lovering, Boston; Jesse Metcalf, Providence; Edward C. Buckland, Providence; Frederick J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.; D. S. Plume, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles P. Clark, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Bacon, New York; John Doane, Chicago, and E. D. Robbins, Hartford, Conn.

The Newcastle and Akron Railway.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 27.—All work on the construction of the Newcastle and Akron Railway has been stopped. The road bed was nearly completed and fully $1,000,000 had been spent in the last three months. The cessation of work bears out the rumor that Brice has secured control of the Pittsburg and Western and will use that road between Akron and Pittsburg.

THE 47TH CALLED TO ARMS

Victims of a Practical Joke the First Night They Were Encamped in Puerto Rico.

THE PICKET LINE ALARMED

Experiences of the New York Regiment Near Ponce—Accidental Shooting of Private John Valentine of Brooklyn.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 19.—This has been a day of much excitement and shooting, intentional and accidental, for the men of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteeers, of the Borough of Brooklyn, now in camp two miles northeast of Ponce.

It was their second day in camp since embarking on the United States transport Manitoba, at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., on Monday of last week. The Manitoba dropped anchor in the port of Ponce on Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, after a voyage of 1,763 miles, in five days and two hours. For some unexplained reason the men were kept sweltering on board ship for two days after arrival, with meagre rations, actually hungry.

As soon as tents were up yesterday afternoon a picket of thirty-two men was thrown around the camp, and strict instructions given to allow no natives within the lines nor soldiers to pass without.

The men of the Forty-seventh had been told by other troops already here—perhaps in jest—that bands of guerrillas were camped in the countless hills throughout the island, and that from time to time they had made thieving depredations on the commissary stores of other regiments stationed here, hence it was not without some nervousness that the younger men of the regiment went on guard after nightfall, being unwary of the practical jokes of soldiers camped in the field.

Until after midnight the moon shone brightly, myriads of stars were visible, and all went well. The trouble began at 4 A. M. All was inky black at that hour, when a rifle shot and cries of "Halt!" "Halt!" were heard from Post 17, which extended from a stretch of cornfield to a cactus-grown ravine, a distance of less than 200 feet.

More cries of "Halt!" a fusillade of rifle and pistol shots, and then the long roll of the drum brought the men tumbling from their tents, guns in hand and in all stages of excitement, most of them eager for the fray.

And now is heard the long roll in the camps of the First Kentucky and Third Wisconsin Volunteers near by, and so on throughout every regiment from here to the sea, six miles away, awaking nearly 7,000 men an hour ahead of time.

And all for what? Well, the man who fired the shot, a youth of twenty Summers, Private G. A. Smith of Company F, who lives when at home at 878 Broadway, Brooklyn, says he saw three dusky-looking men, dressed in white, trying to get into camp by way of the cornfield. When he challenged them they slid back and hid, and he called the Corporal of the Guard, Stanley, of F. With Stanley came the officer of the guard, First Lieut. Joseph S. Gillman of Company G. As Stanley and Gillman came running up the three men showed their heads again, and Smith fired. Then Lieut. Gillman began emptying his revolver, and Corp. Stanley was a good second with his rifle. Cornstalks were ruthlessly shot down, and the insurgents became general all along the line. Some of the boys thought it a good chance to learn how hard their guns would kick, while others fired hardly knowing what they did. They had a bad attack of the "rattles." They had never fired a shot before.

When some semblance of order was finally restored Capt. Edward J. Olden of Company B, who was Officer of the Day, ordered all hands who had fired a shot placed under arrest, and they were summarily divested of their guns and cartridge belts.

They lined up as follows: Corp. Stanley of Company F; Privates G. A. Smith of F; Gebhart, Nager, Wallace, and Hoffman of H; Cruger of E, Cavanagh of A, and Dennin and Donohue of L.

Drummer Kern and Bugler Neubert were hauled over the coals for sounding the long roll without orders from a commissioned officer, and Sergeant of the Guard Anthony C. Szkalla of Company M. was scolded for having permitted them to do so. The last-named explained that he was kept busy preventing the balance of the guard from using up their cartridges.

After an investigation by Col. John G. Eddy, those placed under arrest were returned to their quarters and admonished to "sh" no more.

The "accidental" shooting occurred later in the day, just after dinner, and must be added to that long list of fatalities where an "unloaded" weapon is "playfully" pointed at the victim.

The victim in this case is Private John Valentine of Company A, whose home is on Park Avenue, near Throop Avenue, in Brooklyn. He was shot through the neck and shoulder, and now lies in the hospital fighting for his life. It is feared paralysis has set in. The man who did the shooting was First Lieut. Arthur Meyer of Company A.

Still another case of shooting is one in which Private Harry Sohn of Company H, and whose home is at 107 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, lost a piece out of the rim of his campaign hat and a chunk of scalp. This happened away from camp in the City of Ponce about 7 o'clock last night. Sohn says he thinks he was shot at from a window in the fashionable section of the city, where the wealthy Spaniards who remain are very bitter against the American soldiers and hesitate not at assassination if chance of discovery is slight. Sohn was carried unconscious to the hospital of the First Kentucky Volunteers, and a squad of soldiers scoured the section in which he was found in quest of his assailant, but without evail. To-day Sohn is able to be about again, with his head swathed in bandages.

Altogether, things seem to be picking up a bit for the boys of the Forty-seventh, after their quiet rendezvous at Camp Black and Summer vacation with the swell folk of Newport.

Forty-seventh Troops at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 27.—The United States transport Chester arrived here to-day with a portion of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, having left several companies at other ports of the island.

A VERDICT AGAINST PERU.

Ex-United States Consul MacCord Awarded $40,000 by the Chief Justice of Canada.

WASHINGON, Oct. 27.—The award of the Chief Justice of Canada, to whose arbitration was submitted the claim of Victor H. MacCord against the Government of Peru, for damages sustained by reason of imprisonment during one of the revolutionary outbreaks there, has been received at the State Department. Mr. MacCord is awarded $40,000.

The payment of this amount will close a diplomatic controversy which has been in progress between the United States and Peru for some years, this Government having persistently, but fruitlessly heretofore, urged reparation for Mr. MacCord. The settlement of the case provides that the money must be paid to MacCord within six months from the date of the award. The arbitrator was the Right Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, P. C.

MacCord was the Consular Agent of the United States at Arequipa, Peru, in 1885, and also Superintendent of a railroad. During a revolution he was thrown into prison and his life threatened for the purpose of extorting money to overthrow the constitutional Government of Peru. His original claim was for $200,000. The amount of damages claimed by Secretaries Olney and Sherman was $50,000. Secretary Sherman offered to compromise the case at $35,000. This was rejected by the Government of Peru, so the claimant receives $5,000 more than the State Department offered to take.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, will proceed to Santiago, and thence to Guantanamo, Barracoa, and Sagua de Tanamo, in order to examine and report fully upon the extent and condition of the telegraph lines in the Department of Santiago, the availability of timber supplies in the country for their reconstruction, and other essential points connected with the reconstruction of such lines as are necessary for military purposes.

Major Winfield M. Clark, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, now on leave of absence, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty.

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties at Lexington, Ky., will relieve Major Leon S. Roudlese, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, of his duties as Depot Quartermaster at that station.

Major Charles Morton, Fourth Cavalry, recently promoted from Captain, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and join that portion of the Fourth Cavalry stationed at that post.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain Welford D. Weaver, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to New York City and report to Major Pollitt A. Whitney, Sixth Infantry, for assignment to recruiting duty.

Capt. Martin M. Marshall, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, now at Anniston, Ala., will proceed to Atlanta, and report to Col. Edward E. Drave, Subsistence Department, Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf, and purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Majo. Henry F Hoyt, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on completion of his attendance before the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, is relieved from further duty at Anniston, Ala., and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. E. G. Dufour, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to Sandy Hook proving ground, on official business pertaining to the test of experimental fuses for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Erskine Hewitt, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 21.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Gross, Sixth Infantry, will be discharged from further medical treatment at the post hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will resume the sick leave of absence granted him.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Charles W. Conner, First Virginia Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry: Capt. Guy Carleton from Troop L to Troop G, Capt. William E. Almy from Troop G to Troop L, and Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts from Troop L to Troop G.

Orders of Oct. 10 directing Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, to report for examination for promotion before the board at Governors Island, New York City, is revoked.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Madison Barracks, New York, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. William H. Powell, Ninth Infantry; Major Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry; Major Thomas Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon William W. Calhoun, Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander L. Ladd; First Lieut. Joseph Frazier, Ninth Infantry, recorder

The following-named officers will report to Col. William H. Powell, Ninth Infantry, President of the examining board, appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Henry D. Styer, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieut. John P. Finley, Quartermaster, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry F. Bethers, Ninth Infantry.

Major Eugene T. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Santiago and relieve Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Subsistence Department, of his duties at that place, and while on such duties will have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Lieut. Col. Osgood, on being relieved, will proceed to Washington, and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence of the Army.

Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Subsistence Department, will proceed with his two authorized clerks to St Louis, Mo., and relieve Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, Subsistence Department, of his duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry, is further extended two months, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to New York City and report to Major Pollitt A. Whitney, Sixth Infantry, for assignment to recruiting duty.

Capt. Martin M. Marshall, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, now at Anniston, Ala., will proceed to Atlanta, and report to Col. Edward E. Drave, Subsistence Department, Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf, and purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Major Henry F Hoyt, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on completion of his attendance before the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, is relieved from further duty at Anniston, Ala., and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. E. G. Dufour, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to Sandy Hook proving ground, on official business pertaining to the test of experimental fuses for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Erskine Hewitt, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 21.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Gross, Sixth Infantry, will be discharged from further medical treatment at the post hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will resume the sick leave of absence granted him.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Charles W. Conner, First Virginia Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry: Capt. Guy Carleton from Troop L to Troop G, Capt. William E. Almy from Troop G to Troop L, and Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts from Troop L to Troop G.

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A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Madison Barracks, New York, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. William H. Powell, Ninth Infantry; Major Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry; Major Thomas Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon William W. Calhoun, Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander L. Ladd; First Lieut. Joseph Frazier, Ninth Infantry, recorder

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The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert Sewell, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Stern.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, Seventh Artillery, is extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, Eighth Infantry, is further extended two months, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. George P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence from Sept. 6 to Dec. 1, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

How "One-Armed Charlie" Got $400 from a Stranger.

BUT STAYSAIL DID NOT WIN

The Victim Was Told that the Horse Couldn't Lose, and He Parted with His Money for a While.

Every once in a while a little story crops out on the race track which puts to shame the wildest flights of a detective's imagination as he explains to a newspaper man the subtle art with which a gold-brick operator or a green-goods man separates a victim from his money. There are more gullible men to the square inch on a race track than ever the rural districts could boast of, and one of them had a narrow escape yesterday. He was a middle-aged man, with a look of superior wisdom and a smile of expectancy, and he waited impatiently while the betting was going on in the second race for a newly-made friend to make his appearance. Finally, a one-armed man made his appearance, and, walking up to him, hurriedly remarked:

"It's on." He told the anxious one that he had bet the money on Staystill, the good thing, and that after the race both of them would be rich. Staysail was quoted in the books all the way from 100 to 1 to 300 to 1, and had a splendid chance to win if the other four starters fell down, but there his chances ended. The nervous man had been induced by his new friend to bet $400 on Staysail, and the nervous man had given the stranger his money to bet. When Staysail finished last the nervous man became suspicious, and upon investigating the matter learned that his money had not been placed. He told Detective "Bob" Pinkerton, and the smooth-tongued man was caught, after he had thrown the $400 away. It was picked up by Detective Pinkerton, and the fellow was arrested. He would not give his name, but was identified as "One-Armed Charlie," a well-known character on the local tracks.

The racing of the day was excellent, but there was one incident that was unsatisfactory. This was the placing of Judge Wardell second when in reality he was third, and Bona Dea second. Judge Cozier is as honest as any turf official who ever fourth race. Knight of the Garter in the been at fault yesterday, and the hisses that greeted his placing must have told him so.

Headlight II. won the race easily, and Blueaway had an equally easy victory in the second race. The third race had only two starters, Danforth and Swiftmas, and the latter won in a gallop, as did Claroba over a fair field of two-year-olds in the fourth race, Knight of the Garter in the fifth, and Chivalrous in the sixth had also very easy victories.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 4-5.

1—Headlight II., G. M. Miller's ch. h., 5 years, by Grenada-Long Girl, 107 pounds, 7 to 2 and 2 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Judge Wardell, Adam Beck's b. g., 3, 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Bona Dea, W. C. Daly's b. f., 3, 105, 10 to 1. (O'Connor)

Tabouret, 110, 10 to 1, (Micheals;) L'Alouette, 105, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Mizpah, 100, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Blarney Stone, 103, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Blissful, 101, 8 to 1, (Maher,) and Ten Spot, 105, 6 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 3-5.

1—Blueaway, J. P. Robinson's b. c., by Getaway-Blue Maid, 111 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Charagrace, J. Hynes & Co.'s. b. g., 103, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Oxnard, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 106, 7 to 1.....(Jones)

Black Dude, 108, 60 to 1, (McDermott,) and Staysail, 88, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, that have not won $1,000 in 1898, weight ten pounds below the scale. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44 1-5.

1—Swiftmas, Deimel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 108 pounds, 1 to 8. (Maher)
2—Danforth, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 101, 6 to 1. (OConnor)

Won in a canter by three lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., by St. Savior-Columbia II., 100 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2. (Songer.
2—Federal, J. P. Martin's br. c., 95, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Counsellor Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., 112, 3 to 5.....(Clawson)

Hillee, 107, 5 to 1, (Cunningham;) Rusher, 110, 8 to 1, (Spencer,) and Sir Christopher, 90, 60 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10 1-5.

1—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5....(Clawson)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. c., 4, 104, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. c., 4, 106, 4 to 1.....(James)

Gun Metal, 88, 25 to 1, (Moody;) Marshall, 106, 30 to 1, (Cunningham;) Doggett, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Ein, 102, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Squan, 99, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and James Monroe, 99, 60 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Chivalrous, J. L. Holland's b. g., by Runnymede-Genevieve, 93 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(McCue)
2—Kilarma, W. L. Oliver's b. f., 98, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Crown, Wright & Co.'s b. c., 98, 10 to 1. (Moody)

Compensation, 104, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) J. B. Doerr, Jr., 104, 6 to 1, (Turner;) Sol, 101, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Impartial, 101, 15 to 1, (James;) Sly Boy, 101, 4 to 1, (Garrigan;) Chanler, 93, 30 to 1, (Phelan;) Happy Knack, 101, 30 to 1, (Maher,) and Little Jess, 101, 50 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Vermouth 104	Strangest	92
Somers 104	Anitra	89
Rare Perfume 102	Clap Trap	89
Colonel Tenny 96	Sister Fox	88
Handcuff 94	Lamity	84
Bessie Taylor 93	Savilla	84

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Warrenton 118	Gala Day	111
Swiftmas 118	Frohman	108
Bardella 115	Dan Rice	104

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Seven furlongs.

Kinnikin 124	Handpress	110
L'Alouette 117	Sensational	110
Diminutive 110	Tinge	108
Manassas 110	Nana H.	106
Swamp Angel 110	Hilee	95

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Mazarine 107	Ruby Lips	95
Estaca 106	Gionoine	94
Tanis 105	Campania	94
Continental 104	Filament	94
Ighton 103	General Maceo	92
Talisman 102	Nearest	91

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Kirkwood 106	King's Pride	101
Sir Florian 105	Holdup	98
Holdon 104	Imitation	98
Greatland 104	Colonel Tenny	98
Tendresse 103	Leando	98
Tyrshena 102	Belgrave	93

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Banquo II. 105	Wadsworth	99
Tanis 105	Her Own	99
Talisman 102	Athy	99
Brighton 102	Charlie Rose	97
Oviatt 100	Fennetta	86
Philip 100	Saratoga	86

DIRECTUM SOLD FOR $20,000.

W. E. Spiers of Glens Falls Buys the Fast California Trotter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—J. E. Greene of this city, representing the Greene estate, has sold Directum to W. E. Spiers of Glens Falls, N. Y., for $20,000 in gold coin.

Directum is now eight years old, and when a four-year-old made a glorious campaign throughout the East, proving himself to be the champion trotter. He wound up the season by reducing the world's trotting stallion record to 2:05¼.

Directum was bred by the late John Green of Dublin, Contra Costa County, Cal. He is by Director, dam Stemwinder, by Venture.

R. H. MACY & CO

Macy's

6TH AVE 14TH ST.

A Blanket Opportunity You can save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of blankets purchased of us. We keep all grades, from a low-priced cotton to an all-wool California. We allow no misrepresentation; when we say all wool we mean all wool.

EXTRA HEAVY COTTON BLANKETS, 10-4, 69c.; 11-4, 89
FINE QUALITY BLANKETS, 10-4, $1.74; 11-4, 2.49
CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS, pretty borders; 10-4, $3.74; 11-4, $4.99; 12-4, 6.24

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Down Comfortables.

A large assortment to select from, so vast, indeed, that we quote but a few money saving specials:

COMFORTABLES, figured sateens on both sides, and filled with pure down, 2.89
COMFORTABLES, covered on both sides with pretty figured sateen, filled with pure down and finished with ruffle, 3.49
COMFORTABLES, covered with sateen on both sides, of extra fine quality and filled with pure down, 3.49
COMFORTABLES, sateen covered on both sides, with ruffle, filled with pure down and of extra fine quality, 4.49
COMFORTABLES, covered with figured silk on one side and figured sateen on reverse, filled with pure down, 6.64
COMFORTABLES, same quality and description as above, but with ruffle, 8.84

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Jockey Sloane Wins One Event out of Six Mounts.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket Houghton Meeting to-day, Leopold d'Rothschild's three-year-old brown colt, Vatel, won the Houghton Handicap. D. Seymour's three-year-old bay filly, Rory O'More, ridden by Tod Sloane, at odds of 5 to 2, finished second. Fourteen horses ran over the Two-Year-Old Course.

The Bretby Nursery Handicap was won by W. E. Oakley's two-year-old chestnut colt Doddington, by St. Angelo, out of Flint. Morgante, the property of Lord Durham, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished third. Nine horses ran over the Bretby Stakes Course. The betting was 100 to 30 against Morgante.

The Third Welter Handicap was won by Lord Dunraven's three-year-old bay gelding Sea Fog, ridden by Sloane. Seventeen horses ran over the Bretby Stakes Course. The odds against Sea Fog were 7 to 1.

The Dewhurst Plate was won by the Duke of Westminster's chestnut colt Frontier. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Caiman, ridden by Tod Sloane, at odds of 8 to 11, finished second. Seven horses ran over the last seven furlongs of the Rowley Mile.

A two-year-old selling plate was won by Lord Durham's chestnut filly Wellhope, by Kendal, out of Weardale. Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's bay filly Madame Delicieuse, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, was unplaced in a field of ten horses. The betting was 5 to 1 against Madame Delicieuse.

A free handicap was won by Sir M. Fitz Gerald's three-year-old chestnut colt Heir Malo. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Elfin, ridden by Sloane, was among the nine starters, but was unplaced. The betting was 11 to 10 against Elfin.

GOLFERS AT RICHMOND COUNTY.

Albert E. Paterson Wins the Gold Medal for the Lowest Score in the First Round.

Over sixty players gathered on the golf links of the Richmond County Country Club at Staten Island yesterday to take part in the club's first open golf tournament. The gold medal for the best gross score in the qualifying round was won by Albert E. Paterson of the home club, who did the course in 83 holes. His record is:

Albert E. Paterson, Richmond County—
Out .....6 5 4 5 4 5 5 6 5—45
In .....5 6 4 4 4 4 3 5 3—38
Total.....83

Sixteen qualified for the chief trophy, the Richmond County Cup, and the next eight for the Consolation Cup. They are as follows, with the results in the first match play round each played:

Richmond County Cup.—First Match Play Round—Otto Hockmeyer, Harbor Hill, beat Otis L. Williams, Richmond County, 4 up and 3 to play; C. S. Stout, Richmond County, beat P. R. Bonner, Fairfield, 3 up and 1 to play; J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow, beat George E. Armstrong, Staten Island Cricket, 1 up, (19 holes;) Douglas Bonner, Princeton, beat C. W. Taintor, Richmond County, 5 up and 4 to play; James Park, Richmond County, beat R. Chadwick, Richmond County, 1 up; Percy King, Richmond County, beat E. O. Schuyler, Richmond County, 1 up, (19 holes;) Albert E. Paterson, Richmond County, beat W. H. Busk, Richmond County, 4 up and 3 to play; J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley, beat W. A. Hamilton, Staten Island Cricket, 5 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Match Play Round—C. A. Fry, Richmond County, beat W. W. Lowery, Richmond County, 6 up and 4 to play; Paul B. Cook, Harbor Hill, beat H. W. Slocum, Staten Island Cricket, 2 up and 1 to play; R. M. Littlejohn, Oakland, beat A. P. Kelley, Knollwood, 2 up and 1 to play; W. K. Jewett, Richmond County, beat W. D. Arbuthnot, Harbor Hill, 1 up.

The tournament will be continued to-day.

Cheap Football Rates to West Point.

The West Shore Railroad will run special trains to West Point to-morrow on the occasion of the Yale-West Point football game. Trains will leave the foot of Franklin Street at 11:20 A. M. and 12:45 noon, and from the foot of West Forty-second Street at 11:35 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. The round trip rate will be $1.25.

Yale Freshmen Win at Football.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 27.—The Yale Freshmen eleven this afternoon easily defeated the Brown University Freshmen eleven. The score was 28 to 0.

BLAZING OIL SET DRESS AFIRE.

Mrs. Hopkins Narrowly Escaped Burning to Death in Her House.

Mrs. Frank Hopkins, whose husband is a clerk in the Twelfth Ward National Bank, had a narrow escape from being burned to death in her rooms on the fifth floor of the apartment house at 303 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street last night. Mrs. Hopkins was lighting a lamp, which she had just filled. Some of the oil dropped on the outside of the lamp and caught fire, exploding the lamp. Her clothing caught fire, and in an instant she was a mass of flames. Her screams brought Thomas E. Lynch, who lives on the third floor, to her aid. He tore part of her clothing from her and then wrapped her in his overcoat. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, but how seriously she had been injured could not be ascertained last night.

Victim of Tramps' Bullets Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—William Cowan, one of the men shot by tramps on the outskirts of the city last night, died to-night at St. Francis Hospital. The Trenton police arrested about a dozen of the tramps to-day, several of whom had revolvers. They were placed in jail and the police are trying to connect them with Cowan's murder.

Purest Candies.

Purity and freedom from dangerous ingredients characterize all our candies, as in our own factory we avoid the undesirable and select those that are absolutely safe.

Cocoanut Cream Kisses, made of the finest San Blas Cocoanuts, grated fresh every day; the cream melts in your mouth, per pound, 18
Assorted Chocolates, choice quality, per pound, 34
Assorted Walnut Bonbons, for which you have paid 60c and 80c per pound for no better quality, in all flavors, per pound, 36

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Child's & Misses' Reefers & Jackets

100 Misses' Fall Jackets at way down prices. A leading cloak manufacturer's sample line, in a variety of cloths and designs, offered at very much below real value. In Kersey, Melton and Rough Materials, all lined in silk or satin throughout. Colors are modes and tans, some navy, mostly black, sizes 14 and 16 years, average worth $15.00, your choice at 9.98

CHILDREN'S REEFERS in fancy mixtures, predominating colorings of Brown, Green and Blue, sailor collar, with plain cloth and braid in applique effect, sizes 4 to 14 years, 3.49
CHILDREN'S REEFERS, sizes 6 to 14 years, in all the new shades of Montagnac Cloth, trimmed with straps of plain cloth, buttons and braid, with cape forming revere, 4.69
MISSES' KERSEY JACKETS, lined throughout with satin rhadame, double breasted box front, handsomely tailored, colors blue, black, green and brown, sizes 12 to 18 years, at 7.49
CHILD'S GRETCHENS, sizes 4 to 10 years, in pretty shades of all wool materials, lined and interlined, with Vandyke collar handsomely trimmed with braid, 4.38

Child's Dresses.

CHILDREN'S ONE PIECE DRESSES, of fancy wool plaids, prettily trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years, 1.96
CHILDREN'S ONE PIECE DRESSES, of cashmere and wool novelties, daintily trimmed with fancy braids, sizes 6 to 12 years, 2.98
CHILDREN'S ONE PIECE DRESSES, of fancy wool novelties, trimmed with contrasting colors and fancy braids, sizes 4 to 14 years, 4.88
CHILDREN'S DRESS SKIRTS of good quality Oxford coverts, tailored seams, also fancy plaids, all percaline lined, 24 to 36 length, 1.96

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Sporting Goods.

RUGBY FOOTBALLS of good quality leather at 74, 82, 98
FOOTBALL PANTS of duck at 63 and 88
FOOTBALL JACKETS of duck, 33
FOOTBALL VESTS of duck, 49
STRIKING BAGS, double end, made of good quality leather, complete with ropes and hooks, 99 to 2.61
STRIKING BAGS, single end, made of good quality leather, complete with rope and hook, from 74c. to 4.56
BOXING GLOVES, extra good quality of kid, warranted hair stuffed, colors tan, ox blood and green, at 98
MEN'S BOXING GLOVES, of kid, hair stuffed, at 1.42
IRON GOLF CLUBS, cleek, lofter, lofting mashie, driving mashie, niblic and driving irons, at .87
WOOD DRIVERS and brassie drivers, with dogwood and beech heads, seasoned hickory shafts, .87
GOLF BALLS, "Henley," "Woodley Flyer," "Silvertown" and "Eureka," per dozen, 2.97
IVER JOHNSTON ROLLER SKATES, full nickeled steel, heavy rubber cushion, and boxwood rollers, cost $3.00 to manufacture; our price, per pair, .98

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Bicycle Sundries. Mostly little things and all at little prices.

Novelty Illuminating Lamps (for cycle parades, etc.),	4	"Standard New Era" Cyclometers,	66
Hodgman Luggage Carriers,	9	Messinger Saddles,	74
Hodgman Rim Cement, brush top,	9	Cycle Watches and Holders,	96
Lacing Cord (15 yds.),	9	Myers Home Trainer,	1.16
Cleveland Blue Enamel for spokes,	9	LAMPS—	
Bicycle Hangers (double hook)	17	"Tip-Top,"	89
Barnes Wrenches,	18	"Scorcher,"	91
"American" Cyclometers (10,000 miles,)	29	"American,"	1.24
"Veeder" Cyclometers,	63	"Electro-Gas,"	2.44
		"Search Light,"	2.49
		"Calcium King," 1899 Model,	3.16

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Everything pertaining to the proper Apparel for Man or Boy.

New Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats at prices much lower than elsewhere. The materials are strictly high grade and in an assortment of choice patterns; they are tailored and trimmed in a first-class manner, and can be relied upon to wear well.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits, the product of a leading manufacturer of fine clothing and comprising high class worsteds and cassimere effects, in all new designs and colors, hand finished and equal to high grade custom made, lined with fine serges and Farmer's satin, mostly single breasted style, in stouts and regular sizes, offered elsewhere at $18 and $20; early callers will have the advantage; our price, 12.49

MEN'S SACK SUITS, double breasted, in fine rough cheviots, broad satin facings, all hand finished, dressy and stylish, good value for $20.00, 14.99

MEN'S SACK SUITS, double breasted, made of black and blue imported Vicunas, with broad silk facings, all hand finished, unsurpassed in fit or finish, offered elsewhere at $25.00; our price, 17.49

BOYS' TWO PIECE SUITS, double breasted, at $4.38.—All wool double and-twist cheviot; trousers have double seat and knees; stitched throughout with silk and strengthened in all such parts as are prone to wear, 4.38

MEN'S OVERCOATS of highest quality patent beaver cloth, lined throughout with pure dye silk, a handsome dressy garment, equal to first-class custom work in every detail, and offered elsewhere at $35.00; our price, 24.99

MEN'S OVERCOATS, fine Montagnac, edges piped with velvet, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, velvet collar; lowest price ever quoted; elsewhere $25.00 to $30.00; our price, 21.49

MEN'S OVERCOATS of exceptionally fine blue and black Kerseys, lined with plaid worsted, lap seams, satin yoke, correct shape; easily worth $18.00; at 12.49

MEN'S OVERCOATS in all wool blue and black Kerseys, with velvet collars, lined with fine Farmer's satin, sleeves lined with satin; this is a very fine, serviceable coat and is worth $14.00; our price, 9.49

For morning, wedding or afternoon reception the correct garment is a double-breasted frock coat with single or double-breasted vest, made of black undressed worsted or Vicuna in black or Oxford. We have just received a new line of these goods made especially for us, of material that will look well and wear well and tailored accordingly. The Coats are of the proper length and are faced to the edge of the buttonholes with the best quality Merveilleux silk.

COATS AND VESTS, of fine Black Vicuna, silk lined throughout, 22.49
COATS AND VESTS, of Undressed Worsteds, silk lined throughout, 21.84
COATS AND VESTS, of Black Vicuna, lined with best quality Farmer's satin, 18.74
COATS AND VESTS, of Black Diagonal, lined with best Farmer's satin, 12.49
TROUSERS to be worn with the above in a variety of patterns and of very fine worsteds, sold elsewhere at $6.00, 4.99

Custom Tailoring.

This department is complete in every detail. From the medium price garment to the very finest that can be obtained is here at prices one-third less than exclusive tailors charge.

To better acquaint the public with our facilities to produce strictly custom made garments we offer Men's Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Cutaway Suits to order in best makes of domestic and foreign Cheviot, Worsted, Cassimere and Vicuna Suitings at the low price of 18.74

Men's Overcoats to order, wool dyed Kersey in all shades, black and blue, Oxford and mixtures, lined with Farmer's satin, serge or woolen lining, with satin yoke and sleeve lining, at 19.94

Unexcelled facilities for making all kinds of Riding Breeches, Liveries and Uniforms of every description at lowest prices in the city.

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

Extra Values in Night Shirts.

NIGHT SHIRTS, fancy trimmed, made from Homestead Muslin and neatly trimmed with guaranteed fast color imported woven trimmings; cut full width in body, 52 in. long, full felled seams and continuous facings, 39
NIGHT SHIRTS, of twilled muslin, extra heavy cloth, well made throughout, cut full and long, 39
NIGHT SHIRTS, made from good heavy Flannelette, full felled seams, pearl buttons, a choice selection of neat designs, 39

Also better qualities at proportionately low prices.

Men's Wool Eiderdown Bath Robes, in all this season's best designs, best make and finish. Sold elsewhere at $5.00. Our price 3.74

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Cigar Specials. We never sacrifice quality to price. La Causerie, long combination filler, Sumatra wrapper.

Favoritas, box of 50, 1.74
Conchas finas box of 50, 1.99
Puritanos, box of 50, 2.09
Conchas Especiales, box of 50, 2.24
Bouquet, box of 50, 2.74
Regalia Especial, box of 50, 2.99
Rothschilds, box of 50, 3.12
STOGIES, Macy's Winners, box of 50 49
Good domestic Cigars, Connecticut wrapper, box of 50, 54
Deliso, Excelsior, Connecticut wrapper and long combination filler, box of 50, 1.49
For a good, short smoke try our Brownies, box of 50, 49
Ponies, box of 50, 84

(ANNEX.)

Black Dress Goods This Department is now replete with all the newest and most desirable fabrics of the season. Below we quote a few special lines:

ENGLISH MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, a complete line of these goods, 45 in. wide, prices range from 39 to 1.49
STORM SERGES. These goods are manufactured from the finest combed yarn, steam shrunk and sponged, 45 in. wide. We will replace any of these serges that have shrunk or spotted with new goods. Imitations of these fabrics sold elsewhere at 60c. and 65c. per yard; our price 49
CHEVIOTS, the leading fabric of the season. We carry an immense stock of these goods in 8 different wales; also rough Zibeline and smooth effects; all steam shrunk and sponged; guaranteed not to spot or shrink; 50 to 52 inches wide. Price, yard, .69, .79, .98, 1.24
CREPONS in 10 good styles, 42 in. wide; also Poplin Velour 45 in. wide, Surah Serge 50 in. wide. None of these goods are worth to-day less than 98c. per yd. While the lots last, 69
ENGLISH CREPON AND FRENCH NOVELTIES, very stylish materials in 30 odd designs, all this season's importation and worth $1.25 to $1.50 per yard, now at 98
A lot of the most desirable Black Dress Goods that we have ever offered, including Travers, English Crepons, French Crepons and Novelty Effects on Poplin Grounds, 42 to 44 in. wide, at 1.24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Velveteens & Corduroys. Velvets are exceedingly popular this season for Ladies' Suits and Waists. Velveteen has all the desirable softness and richness of a silk velvet and at about half the cost. We show an immense variety of the new Fall and Winter shades.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' and Child's Shoes.

Child's and Misses' Spring Heel Button Shoes in Fine glazed kid and box calf—very neat and serviceable.

In sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.44; sizes 11 to 2, $1.74, and sizes 2½ to 5, 1.94
LADIES' BUTTON SHOES, of our own make, with cloth tops, kid foxed, patent leather tips, have hand sewed welt and are made on new and stylish lasts. They are easily worth $5.00, and we offer them at 3.74
LADIES' JULIETTE SLIPPERS, of extra fine kid and with patent leather tips, the acme of comfort in leather and suitable for street and house wear, regularly offered at 2.50 a pair elsewhere; our price, 1.69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Notions and Dress Makers' Supplies.

Skirt Binding Braid, Alpaca, 4 yards, wide, per piece, 6
Alpaca, 5 yards, extra wide, per piece, 9
Mohair, 5 yards, extra wide, per piece, 14
Brush Edge Binding, wool, colors, 3c.; black, 4
Velveteen, 11-4 inches wide, double warp, black only, 5 yards, per piece, 9
Tubular cotton Bone Casin silk stitched colors, 9 yds. piece; regular value, 10c.; per dozen, 54c.; per piece, 5
Dress Belting, silk faced, 10 yards, ordinary value 75c. per piece, 29
Tolson's Double Belting, woven to fit the waist, per yard, 4
Collar Shapes, woven, per yard, 7
Collar Shapes, cut out and ventilated, each, 7
Skirt Yokes, woven in shape, 26 in., 10c.; 30 in., 11c.; 36 in., 14
Silk Loom Elastic, white, ⅜ in., 9c.; ½ in., 10c.; ⅝ in., 12c.; ⅞ in., 15
Black, ½ in., 8c.; ⅝ in., 9c.; ⅞ in. 13
Lisle Loom Elastic, finest quality made, black or white, ⅜ in., 3c.; ½ in., 4c.; ⅝ in., 4c.; ¾ in., 5c.; ⅞ in., 5c.; 1 in., 6
Spring Hooks and Eyes, all brass, white or black, size 3 and 4, per gross, 15c.; per card, 3
Dress Shields, double cover, 2, 10c.; 3, 12c.; 4, 13c.; 5, 13
Hook and Eye Tape, per yard, 9
Sewing Machine Bobbins, all sizes, box of 200 yards 5
Sewing Silks, Keystone Brand, 100 yard spools, per doz., 29
Sewing Silks, Keystone Brand, ½ ounce spools, each, 19
Sewing Silks, Keystone Brand, 10 yd. twist, black, per box of 25 spools, 19
Dress Stays, double steels, covered with a waterproof material and put up in a fine tubular Bone Casing, all sizes and colors, per doz., 5
Tape Measures, folded sateen, each 2
Needles, English make, 50 in a paper, each 4
Pins, finest jet enamelled, English make, per box, 6
Pins, in books, black and white, assorted, each 4
Pins, in boxes, glass heads, jet, mat or white, sizes 1¾ to 6 in., per box, 2
Queen's Own English Pins, all brass, 4 sizes, full count, per paper, 4
Enamelled Stocking Darners, with handles, ea., 3
Wood Handle Shoe Hooks, all sizes, ea., 3
Celluloid Glove stretchers, value 50c., 12

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Men's & Boys' Shoes

of extra quality—all styles—up to date in every respect—all widths—all sizes—fit and look well and are unapproached for service.

CONTINUATION SALE of balance of Men's Shoes made up by one of the best manufacturers in the East to retail at $3.00 and $3.50, and consisting of calfskin with dongola tops, welted and stitched soles; also patent leather, with kid tops, in five styles of toes; your choice while they last, 1.94
MEN'S "GOLD STANDARD" SHOES, our own make, in calfskin, with double soles, calf lined bulldog and broad toes, 3.13
MEN'S PATENT LEATHER CALF SHOES, with kangaroo tops, hand welted, lace style, 3.74
MEN'S FOOTBALL SHOES, tan color, "Princeton" Cleats, 2.49
BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, made of firm calfskin, with soles of good weight, have round toes, sizes 12 to 5½, and for which you usually pay 1.75, here at 1.24

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Men's Hats. Our Men's Hats contain all the style, service and satisfaction of the high priced hatters' $3.00 and $4.00 Hats. There is no difference between them except the name in the crown and the price on the tag.

MEN'S SILK HATS made from imported French Silk in the latest approved Fifth Avenue Block, equal to the best Silk Hats offered elsewhere at $7.00 and $8.00, and which we iron free of charge, 4.99
MEN'S DERBY HATS in all the leading shapes, in black and Malay, made throughout of the finest Fur Felt and trimmed with best Silk Band and Binding and Cheveril Russia Sweat; sold elsewhere as high as $5.00, 2.99
MEN'S ALPINES in black, Maduro, Havana and pearl, with black band and in pearl color with pearl band, in all heights of crown and width of brim, made of fine Fur Felt and trimmed with Silk Band and Binding, imported pebble goat sweat band, here, 2.49
DERBYS AND ALPINES.—Our Special Derbys in black Malay and dark Rio, Alpines in black, Madura, steel, Havana and pearl, made of strictly Fur Felt, trimmed with silk band and binding and full leather sweat, equal to any hat offered elsewhere at $3; our price, 1.88

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Medicinal and Toilet Goods.

Special Cut Price Sale for this week only.

Blands Iron Pills, 5 grain, U. S. P., 100 in bottle, 10
Macy's Malt Extract, equal to the best, 10
F. S. Cleaver's sweet English Lavender Soap, box, 21
Matchless Lung Protector, 31
Macy's Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, full 16 oz. bottle, 44
Eclipse Lung Protector, chamois lined, 71

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Fall Dress Suitings.

MIXED TWEED SUITINGS, 36 inches wide, all wool, in six colorings, regularly retailed elsewhere at 39c. per yard, our price 24
CHEVIOT PLAIDS, all wool. The same grade of cloth that in 46 inches we have sold freely all season at 79c. we are now able to offer in 50 inches at 74

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Men's Shirts. Unlaundered shirts, made in our own workrooms, from "Utica Nonpareil" muslin, 3-ply 2,100 pure Irish linen bosoms, all hand-worked button and eyelet holes, in fit and workmanship equal to custom made, a regular $1.00 shirt, at 68

In Annex & 1st fl., Main Build., 14th st. side.)

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast Clothing Department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars, Smokers' Articles, Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper—all of which will be found in our Annex—grow in business every month. Why? Because we sell only the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

New York's State Library Report.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Statistics for the library report of 1898 show 217,933 volumes in the State Library, besides 43,525 volumes in the traveling libraries, or a total of 261,458 volumes, exclusive of duplicates. Of the 9,999 volumes added to the State Library proper during the year, 4,117 were given, 2,812 were acquired by exchange and by binding serials and pamphlets, while only 3,070, or about one-third of all the accessions, were bought. Of the 21,306 new pamphlets, 20,706 were gifts, 609 exchanges, and only 51 purchases.

Pitched from Truck to His Death.

John Mullen, forty-five years old, a stableman employed at P. Lynch's stables, 540 West Sixteenth Street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon. He was directed to go out with Francis Cook, a driver, and assist him to take on a load. Mullen stood on the truck, and as it passed 609 West Thirty-seventh Street the horses shied and plunged forward. He was thrown headlong to the pavement and his neck was broken, causing instant death.

The Brick Paving Consolidation.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Oct. 27.—William G. Hipp, prime mover in the organization of the so-called paving brick trust, states that the consern is not to be a firebrick trust, but a paving combine. It is not the intention to increase prices, but to prevent their being cut. Those particularly interested are the manufacturers of the Hocking Valley, the Canton district, the Ohio Valley, and the Galesburg, Ill., district. Mr. Hipp has just returned from New York, where he arranged for the $15,000,000 that will be needed to complete the organization.

Portraits of Gen. Kitchener and Major Marchand in the Illustrated Supplement of The New York Times, Sunday, October 30th.—Adv.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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WHAT IS GOING ON AT PARIS?

What is the matter at Washington and at Paris? Has the Administration any definite idea of the nature of the Peace Commission's work? We think not. It is apparently letting things drift in a haphazard way. ALGER's management in the camps and at the front is closely copied in the proceedings at Paris.

The country is amazed to hear reports of an "ultimatum" delivered to the Spanish Commissioners, and of a "crisis in the negotiations." Our ultimatum to Spain was delivered through M. CAMBON at Washington, and was accepted when Spain signed the protocol. That was the crisis of the peace negotiations. It was passed in safety. If a new crisis has arisen the Administration must have blundered.

What is the President's notion of the function of his Peace Commissioners? Did he send them to Paris with instructions to "negotiate" a treaty ab initio? If he did, the protocol that secured to us the fruits of our victories is worthless. If the President did not instruct the American Commissioners that they were sent, not to negotiate a treaty, but to draw up one the conditions of which were already agreed upon, he missed every point and forfeited the great advantage we had gained by securing Spain's acceptance of the terms of peace at a moment when the calamities of war had freed her mind from pride and delusion.

The proceedings of the commission have dragged on unconscionably. The treaty should have been concluded in two weeks. But our Commissioners have been weak and infirm of purpose. They have permitted Spain to gain time by the introduction of totally irrelevant matters like the Cuban debt, only yesterday settled. Didn't the President know when he instructed the Commissioners whether we were to assume the Cuban debt? Are they, their valuable time, and the success of their undertaking to be at the mercy of every pretension that Spanish audacity may urge upon them?

If the President had in view an original negotiation at Paris he should have appointed to the commission men of experience in large affairs and of ability commensurate with their task. If he imposed upon his Commissioners purely Ministerial duties he ought to have made their path straight before them by sufficient instructions. The Commissioners of the conquered nation have taken the lead at Paris and have kept it, while in the flabby condition of the mind of the Administration at Washington the work of drawing up the treaty has been allowed to drift into a state of confusion.

Is there politics in this flagrant mismanagement? Has the commission been allowed or encouraged to get into an entanglement for effect on the Fall elections? Unfortunately, the well-known fondness of the Administration for making political capital out of public business invites the accusation which has repeatedly been made. Such an abuse of power would be infamous and full of peril. If the suspicion becomes confirmed in the minds of the people nothing can save the party of President MCKINLEY from a disastrous defeat on the 8th of November.

But whether it results from politics and premeditation or from incapacity and ignorance the proceedings of the Peace Commission thus far are a discredit to the Administration.

THE ONLY MAN WHO DOESN'T DODGE.

The silencing of TIMOTHY WOODRUFF is the most cowardly and disgraceful act of the Republican campaign.

Here is a man, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who has the courage to make a positive, definite statement about the canal scandal. He faces an audience boldly and declares that there have been no frauds, no stealing, no bad management; that the nine-million fund was properly and honestly expended, and he maintains that there is no charge of fraud and dishonesty in the report of the Canal Investigating Commission. What happens to him? He is warned not to make that speech by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who is going about the State dodging the canal issue, skulking behind the shelter of a miserable "if." He is "talked out" of his chance to speak in this city and in Brooklyn by the calculated prolixity of the speakers who precede him. Finally he attempts to deliver his speech in Rochester, the home of GEORGE ALDRIDGE, and he is howled down by the audience. It does not appear whether the howling was done under orders from ROOSEVELT and the Republican State Committee, or whether it was an expression of uproarious dissent on the part of ALDRIDGE's townsmen to any plea in his defense. In either event it was indecent and cowardly.

But the part taken by ROOSEVELT in silencing WOODRUFF is deeply discreditable. There are two possible positions for the Republican Party in respect to the charges of canal mismanagement. One is to put on a bold front and deny utterly that there has been any mismanagement, declare that the charges are "bosh," and defy the accusers to prove their charges. The other is to accept the proved findings of the canal report, and denounce the thievery and incompetence of the canal management. Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF has had the pluck to take the first named position. He was a part of the canal management. He defends himself and his associates like a man. He does not say I will inquire into my conduct and "if" I find myself guilty I will put myself in jail. That would be contemptible. ROOSEVELT, who does not blush when his fellow-orators tell of his bravery in battle, takes neither one position nor the other. He hides, dodges, and runs away. Over the matter of his own speeches he has unquestioned control. But when he denies freedom of speech to his associate on the ticket he creates a situation that is novel in the politics of this State.

TIMOTHY WOODRUFF is the most respectable and manly figure of the Republican campaign. He is no dodger, he does not skulk, or say that "National issues are paramount." He talks State issues. ROOSEVELT and the rest silence him. They are afraid of State issues. They dare neither to defend nor to accuse the men of the Platt machine who are smirched by the canal report. WOODRUFF's analysis of the canal report and his defense of ALDRIDGE, ADAMS, and of himself is not in the slightest degree convincing, but at least he has the courage to look his accusers in the face.

THE HOFFMAN CASE.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury is to the effect that HOFFMAN, the non-union marble worker, who killed PATRICK ROCK, a striker, on Oct. 14, "fired in self-defense." This verdict is not conclusive, and HOFFMAN has been held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. In a criminal trial the facts preceding the killing will come out, and we shall probably learn how far there was anything that the law can call malice aforethought, either in the assault upon HOFFMAN or in his use of the revolver.

The case as it stands shows how very imperfect is the development of the trades union in this country as an organization for the promotion within legal limits of the rights and interests of its members. The facts that are admitted on both sides are that a strike existed in the yards of BAKERSON & EISLE; that HOFFMAN was at work in the yards, not being a member of the Whitestone Association of Marble Workers, to which the strikers belonged; that on the afternoon of the 14th, as he was leaving the yard, he became engaged in a fight with men, one of whom, at least, was ROCK, a striker, whom he shot, and who died from his wounds. As a non-union man, in these circumstances, can hardly be supposed to have attacked the strikers, it is reasonably probable—and the Coroner's jury so declares—that HOFFMAN was assaulted, and in self-defense shot one of his assailants. Whether he was in such peril as justified the killing is a matter that a full trial must determine. What appears from the known facts is that the strikers, or some of them, resorted to violence, either to prevent HOFFMAN from returning to the job they had refused, or to avenge his taking it.

In this case the strikers clearly put themselves in the wrong, and brought upon the principle of trades unions discredit and injury. As our readers are well aware, we have always regarded the union of wage-earners in all lawful efforts to secure the best terms attainable for themselves as not only justifiable, but a necessary development in the progress of industry. It is in strict accord with the principles on which society rests in the United States. It has already accomplished much good, and if kept within the limits we have indicated, it is bound to accomplish much more, of co-operations or other forms of the organization of wage-earners is as wrong and as futile as to resist the formation of corporations or other forms of the organization of employers.

But the right of men to combine in a trades union is only one of the common rights covered by American law, of which the right to work on any terms one may choose to accept is another. In the case of HOFFMAN, it is charged by his friends that he and others of his race were arbitrarily excluded from the union, which they wished to join, and instances of such a policy are not unknown. But that has not necessarily anything to do with this case, save so far as it may show that HOFFMAN knew he was the victim of oppression, and was thereby more strongly impelled to defend himself with arms. The main thing, and one which all intelligent trades unionists must try to enforce upon their fellow-members, is that they cannot and will never be able to sustain their claim to deprive any man of his right to work. If they could, they would undermine the very basis of their own organizations; but whatever might be the consequences to themselves, the American people will not allow them to impair that sacred and essential right.

THE APPEAL IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

To American lawyers the report made yesterday to the Court of Cassation by M. BARD will appear to be a rather anomalous procedure. He is apparently an investigator appointed to inquire into the case and report the results of his inquiry to the court. A referee may, in our practice, perform a function somewhat analogous. But the closest analogy is that of the English practice in criminal cases, where the upper court is called upon to decide whether, in view of all the facts brought before it, there is legal and equitable ground to order a new trial. But in the English practice the court has to undertake this investigation for itself, and cannot depute it to an agent. In France it seems that it can so depute it. M. BARD's report as to the Henry forgery is what every lawyer in Europe and America knew that it must be, and that is that a paper produced after a conviction, in order to justify the conviction, cannot have any validity whatever, and that its necessary total invalidity cannot be increased or diminished or in anywise affected by the discovery that it is a forgery. The confession of HENRY, in other words, does not in the least affect the legal aspect of the Dreyfus case.

This obvious fact renders the report of the "counselor" to the Court of Cassation all the more noteworthy. For, after pointing out that the proof that a document which was not presented at the trial was forged cannot possibly affect the verdict, M. BARD goes on to show that there are circumstances in the case which do affect the verdict. The same man who has avowed that he has forged a paper intended to satisfy public opinion of the justice of the sentence of DREYFUS, and who followed his avowal by an "assisted suicide," was one of the chief witnesses against DREYFUS. Obviously his credibility as a witness is affected by the subsequent discovery that he was the forger of a document in the case in which he testified, or in any other case. And it is for the interest of justice that the court should be allowed, or should allow itself, to take that relevant fact into consideration. M. BARD goes even further than that. In his capacity of the organ of the court he makes an argument for revision which will strike American lawyers as rather political than legal, but which is none the less sound and cogent. Taking everything into consideration the court in effect asks him, Is there probable cause to believe that injustice was done in the conviction of DREYFUS? And he answers that there is. His report will certainly carry great weight with the court. It will not carry less weight on account of the demonstration in the Chamber of Deputies that French public opinion, which three months ago was solid against revision, is now almost equally divided.

OUR NAVAL FORCE AT MANILA.

There seems to be no doubt that Spain has protested against our dispatch of two battleships to reinforce Admiral DEWEY. There is as little that the protest is quite groundless. It is that kind of stickling for the letter of an agreement against the spirit which is commonly and justly described as pettifogging. It is quite absurd to talk of the dispatch of these ships as a reinforcement to our force at Manila as against Spain. The naval power of Spain at Manila and throughout the Philippines has been destroyed, and there can be no question of a little more or a little less in counterbalancing a force which does not exist. It is certainly not against Spain that these preparations are directed.

Possibly they constitute a precautionary measure against the insurgents. In that case Spain ought to be extremely obliged to us, supposing that she has hopes of reoccupying the Island of Luzon. The more we beat the insurgents the less she will have to beat them. It may be a precaution against the Germans who, during our military control of Manila Bay, have exhibited an indecorous and indiscreet curiosity to know what there might be in it for them. In that case Spain evidently has no grievance whatever. She could not reconquer the islands if we evacuated them to-morrow. She was very near being driven out of them before we appeared there at all. If we withdrew and left the islands to her, to possess but not to sell, she would be in all the better position because we had kept a strong enough force there to discourage both the native insurgents and foreign intermeddlers. She ought to be obliged to us.

The fact that she views our preparations for a naval reinforcement, which cannot possibly arrive before the "disposition, control, and government of the Philippines" are finally determined, is unfortunate for Spain, because it produces the impression that she is pursuing the negotiations in the spirit of a pettifogger rather than in the spirit of a statesman.

The situation in Paris is a curious commentary upon the futility of political prophecy. A fortnight ago it seemed that a most exciting foreign question offered the readiest mode of escape for France from perplexing questions of home politics. The foreign question seemed to be rapidly ripening for an explosion, when suddenly the domestic question took the precedence and produced the explosion. The result is that nobody in Paris seems now to be thinking at all of the burning question of last week, of which all London is still thinking and talking. That is one very good reason for expecting an amicable settlement of the question raised by the arrival of Major MARCHAND at Fashoda. Another and equally good reason is to be found in the hearty expression by Gen. KITCHENER of the gallantry of the French explorer. Nations are childish in many respects, and the truly dangerous international questions are not practical but sentimental. To soothe ruffled national susceptibilities nothing could be better than that the victor of Omdurman should go about singing the praises of the adventurous courage and at the same time of the "charming cordiality" of the French Major, as it seems that he is now doing. Gen. KITCHENER professes himself "ignorant of diplomacy," but that does not prevent him from being the most efficient diplomatist in the British service.

Gov. TANNER of Illinois persists in proclaiming his intention to defy the Constitution of the United States and, without even the pretext of State law, to determine what laborers may or may not be brought into his State by the railways. He is evidently a little uneasy as to his position, for he tries to bolster it by the precedent of the United States law which forbids the importation of laborers under contract. That is no precedent at all. In the first place, this prohibition is contained in a law of Congress. Gov. TANNER's policy is contained in his personal proclamation only. In the second place, Congress has a clear right to make such prohibition at the ports of the United States. TANNER has no right at all, and the Legislature of Illinois could not give it to him if it wished. Every act of TANNER and every act of the militia under his orders, interfering with the free entrance of laborers from other States into Illinois, or with the operation of inter-State railways transporting such laborers, is as lawless as the famous railway strikes. We wonder what has become of the pluck of the railway men in that State, and of their lawyers. Surely there must be a legal way to bring the law to bear upon this official outlaw.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In commenting on the death—one is strongly tempted to say the assassination—of HAROLD FREDERIC, The Chicago Standard, a paper which speaks with recognized authority for the Baptist Church in the Middle West, enters an earnest protest against a continuation of the immunity from prosecution for their crimes which the "Christian Scientists," thanks to a general misunderstanding and misapprehension of the phrase "religious freedom," now enjoy and abuse in this and many other countries. The idea that any unfortunate victim of mental or physical lesions or any shrewd and conscienceless exploiter of human credulity can defy the law and practice the rites of any cult, no matter how degrading, vicious, or dangerous, provided the dupe or the knave takes the precaution to call the cult a "religion," is, of course, a wild absurdity, a delusion, which has no basis in reason or the statute books. "The law," declares The Standard with perfect accuracy, "cannot interfere with religious opinions unless they lead to infractions of well-known principles of morality and public policy; but in such cases it should act promptly. Mormonism encounters the law when it leads to polygamy. 'Christian Science' should feel the law's restraint when it leads to suicide and manslaughter.'" That it does both in numerous instances is known to everybody who has paid even slight attention to this monstrous and horrible fraud. The case of HAROLD FREDERIC is at once maddening and pathetic. All his years the man had lived and fought for the realities, the sanities, and the honesties of life. Finally a cell or a duct in the overworked brain gave way and left him temporarily and partially incapable of distinguishing between the true and the false. Nature, aided by science, would have soon repaired the injury, but at the moment when the clear eyes were darkened and the strong mind was helpless, a miserable creature appeared, stretching out rapacious hands for the sick man's gold. She got it—and HAROLD FREDERIC is dead. There is ground for hope, however, that this is not quite the end of the tragical episode. The woman who killed Mr. FREDERIC has confessed her utter lack of legal qualifications to act as a doctor, and that she accepted fees for treatment. Counsel for the executors warned her, while she was testifying before the Coroner's jury, that she was in a "serious position." If England has any justice she will soon be in a prison, and stay there for a very considerable period. Would that every one of her rivals might bear her company.

—After an investigation, presumably careful and accurate, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. WILLIAM A. JONES, has reported to the Secretary of the Interior that the recent revolt of the Pillagers was the result, not of a thirst for blood or hatred of the restraints imposed by civilization, but of shameless and persistent crimes committed by white men, some of them officials in the Government service and sworn upholders of the law. The Commissioner has not yet made public the names of the criminals or taken steps for their punishment, but of course—we hope it is of course—he will soon do so. Witnesses to sustain every word in his report are numerous and eager to speak. The evidence of several of them has already been outlined in this column, and they all agreed with Mr. JONES in declaring that these Indians are a well-disposed people who ask only an opportunity to become self-supporting farmers on their own land, but who were driven to desperation by the thefts and oppression of Deputy United States Marshals and their accomplices in the neighboring towns. These officials, not the Indians, should be held responsible for the blood that was shed, and if they are not the Government, for far from the first time, will be a sharer in the guilt of its servants. The remedy for abuses like those which have grown up in Minnesota is, of course, the abolition of the reservation system, and the complete abandonment of the pretense that the Indian tribes are "nations," to be dealt with as alien and unassimilable entities, instead of as men and women like other men and women, and with rights and duties no greater and no less than those of the ordinary inhabitants of the country. It is possible, though not probable, that under this new policy a few of the Indians would prove incapable of change. For such we have almshouses, prisons, insane asylums, and graveyards. The great majority would become citizens more or less good—and the Indian problem would at last be solved. The present method is a demonstrated failure.

—Mr. BENJAMIN KIDD is a scientist and a philosopher. It is true that he is considerably more revered by people who are not scientists or philosophers than he is by people who are, but it is none the less true that his "Social Evolution" was a notable contribution to serious literature, and that his opinions deserve thoughtful attention even when they do not command intelligent assent. Mr. KIDD, it may surprise our lion hunters to know, has been in this country for several months. Being a man of modesty and good taste, his arrival was not announced by the loud sound of trumpets, and he did not proclaim his impressions of America while on his way from the pier on which he landed to the hotel in which he passed his first night in the New World. He has therefore been able to make a leisurely tour of many States, and to study our tricks and our ways without himself being an object of humiliating curiosity. Mr. KIDD could not escape the keen eye of Boston, however, and there he was forced to deliver, this week, a lecture on "The Problems of the Philippine Islands." It was a rather interesting lecture, not because it showed any particular knowledge of our pretty archipelago, but because it illustrated so well the mingled accuracy and inaccuracy of the lecturer's information. For instance, he said that, after talking with people in all parts of the United States, he had discovered that those of us who do not reason believe in seizing all the territory we can get hold of and in keeping a stiff upper lip to the world, while those of us who think are restless and anxious at the prospect of new responsibilities. That, surely, is both true and false at the same time. Entirely true were the assertions that the United States must become a world-power whether she wants to do so or not, and that the trade of the future will be largely with the tropics, because they are the most productive part of the earth. Entirely false were the assertions that the tropics cannot be governed from the temperate zone, and that colonists from the North cannot live and prosper under a vertical sun. India and Egypt disprove the first statement, and the whole trend of modern medical authority is against the second. Curiously enough, Mr. KIDD closed his warning against expansion by quoting somebody who said that blind instinct is sometimes wiser than careful reason.

THE BAR ASS, AND BALAAM'S ASS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had Mr. Choate, speaking at the Blaine Club's Carnegie Hall meeting last night, had that "familiarity" with the story of Balaam and his ass which he claimed for himself and his audience he would not have likened Richard Croker to that particular member of a much-abused class of animals.

Fortunately for the composure both of the speaker and the spoken at, the Bible is rarely consulted by the Republican Party, so that Mr. Choate's face and mouth, which "twitched with suppressed mirth," may still twitch on unsobered by further information.

The true story of Balaam (Numbers, xxii.,) is that Balak, King of the Moabites, bribed Balaam (with promises) to go out and curse the Children of Israel, much as the Republican Party persuaded the Bar Association to 'hold up" the Democratic Party's judicial nominations. Accordingly, Balaam, having saddled his ass, as the association seemed for a time to have saddled Croker's organization in favor of its nominees, started out with his "shady" friends, the Moabites.

In the case of Balaam, the story goes that "God's anger was kindled against him" because he went, and the angel of the Lord (in this case popular sentiment against an alliance of bench and bar) stood in the way for an adversary against him. "The ass (Mr. Croker, Mr. Choate says,) "saw the angel and turned aside," and Balaam (the Bar Association) smote the ass to turn her into the way (by threatening to oppose the Democratic ticket,) but the angel stood in the path, and on each side was a wall, (a healthy popular sentiment against long terms in office,) and the ass (Mr. Croker) thrust herself into the wall and crushed Balaam's foot, (the allusions by which Mr. Croker silenced Root, Cockran & Co.) Then Balaam smote the ass again, and "Balaam's anger was kirdled," and he smote her again.

At this point the Lord (not "fright," as Mr. Choate said,) opened the mouth of the ass, (Mr. Croker,) and she said unto Balaam, (the Bar Association): "What have I done unto thee that thou hast smitten me these three times?" And Balaam said: "Because thou hast mocked me," (his pride was hurt,) "I would that there were a sword in my hand, for now would I kill thee," (a sentiment shared by the figurative Balaam.) And the ass said: "Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine, and was I ever wont to do so unto thee?" In other words, hasn't Tammany always given good Judges?

The sequel to these "asinine" remarks is not alluded to by Mr. Choate, but the outcome was that the Lord "opened the eyes of Balaam and he saw Public Sentiment, with a sword in his hand, standing "in the way," and he (Balaam) bowed down his head and fell flat on his face. And the angel said: "Wherefore hast thou smitten thine ass these three times? Behold, I went out to withstand thee because thy way is perverse (he had gotten into bad company) and this ass saw me and turned these three times. Unless she had turned from me, surely now also I had slain thee and saved her alive." And Balaam said: "I have sinned, for I knew not that thou stoodest in the way against me. Now, therefore, if it displeases thee I will get me back again." It is presumed that the Moabites had by this time cleared out, as will our friends the Republicans in like case.

Unhappy Balaam! Prophetic, farseeing ass! Joyous orator, filled with childhood memories of Holy Writ.

W. W. B.

New York Bar Association, Oct. 27, 1898.

IN JUSTICE TO BALAAM'S ASS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your paper of this morning the report of the speech of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate last evening before the Blaine Club. In it he compares Richard Croker to Balaam's ass. He said: "Until the ass spoke nobody in the world imagined what a perfect ass it was." And again: "Why did the ass speak? It was because he was frightened." So I have read again the twenty-second chapter of Numbers. I am not here concerned for the reputation of Mr. Croker or of Mr. Choate. But I do not like to hear Balaam's ass abused. The children of Israel were invading the territory of Moab, and Moab sent messengers to bribe Balaam to curse the invaders. Balaam consulted, and God said, "Thou shalt not go with them; thou shalt not curse the people; for they are blessed." Moab further urged, and Balaam again consulted, God telling him this time, "If the men come to call thee, rise up and go with them; but yet the word which I shall say unto thee, that shalt thou do." So "Balaam rose up in the morning and saddled his ass, and went with the Princes of Moab. And God's anger was kindled because he went, and the angel of the Lord stood in the way for an adversary against him." This angel the ass saw at once, and turned out, although the rider saw nothing of the sort, and smote Richard. Again and again the performance was repeated, and not till Balaam had beaten Richard the third time, and the Lord had opened the mouth of the ass to remonstrate, did the Lord open the eyes of Balaam to see what his ass had seen all along.

I submit that of the three dramatis personæ representing the children of Israel in this story, the ass was not only the most but the only worthy one. Balaam hankered for the rewards and honors offered by Moab, after "God" had forbidden his going for them; "God" told Balaam to go if the men came for him again, and then was angry because he went. But the poor maligned ass, whose name has been for so many long centuries the synonym for stupidity and obtuseness, saw the angel and swerved at the cost of repeated beatings and of the risk of death, which Balaam said he would inflict if he had a sword. The ass was the only one of the three deserving the respect and admiration of right-thinking men.

S. W. GREEN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 27, 1898.

Mr. Choate's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am no friend of bossism, and I do not know or care about Boss Platt or Boss Croker, but I confess I was surprised at the coarse and vulgar attack of Mr. Choate on Mr. Croker at the Blaine Club meeting, as reported in this morning's papers, the more so as I have always looked upon Mr. Choate as a man of refinement and education.

Leaving aside the bad taste of dragging the Holy Scriptures into a politicians' fight, it must be admitted that such low language as attributed to Mr. Choate in his speech does not constitute a refutation of Mr. Croker's charges. On the contrary, such injudicious talk will certainly injure the prospects of Col. Roosevelt's campaign.

New York, Oct. 27, 1898. GOG.

THE ORDERS TO SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with considerable hesitation that I venture to write this letter, for I know that you are disinclined to encourage the Sampson-Schley controversy, and will therefore not be disposed to publish this production, but I am sure that very many of your readers would be glad to receive an answer, editorially or otherwise, to the following questions:

First.—Is it not a fact that neither Sampson nor Chadwick took any part whatever in the battle of Santiago, being at least ten miles from the scene of action?

Second.—Is it not a fact that the general order, issued by Samson beforehand in respect to the plan of battle, was the result of a conference held by the Acting Rear Admiral with Commodore Schley, Capt. Philip, and the other Captains of the North Atlantic Squadron, and not the individual conception of William T. Sampson?

Third.—Is it not a fact that Admiral Cervera gave orders to each and all of his ships to sink the Brooklyn, but to run away from the battleships?

Fourth.—Is it not a fact that the United States board of naval experts unanimously reported that the Brooklyn landed more effective shots on each one of the Spanish ships in turn than any or all of our battleships?

Fifth.—If these questions are answered in the affirmative, are not Schley and Cook entitled to more credit than Sampson or Chadwick?

Lastly.—Was it not an act of gross official favoritism to jump Capt. Sampson over Commodore Schley in the first instance, and is it not an act of great injustice on the part of Secretary Long and his toadies to malign Schley in order to exalt his personal friend, Sampson?

Mr. Editor, the army scandals under Secretary Alger are bad enough, but the injustice and favoritism displayed by Secretary Long are equally so. Let us trust that the people will show their disapproval of these unworthy officials next month by electing each and all of the various Democratic candidates by huge majorities.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Oct. 26, 1898.

Predicts Democratic Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This State generally swings a hundred thousand one way or the other. I expect and predict that it will go over a hundred thousand for the Democratic ticket, and I'll tell you why. The people of this State are not easily fooled. Judge Van Wyck goes before them and shows that immense frauds have been committed by the Republicans in power, to the extent of millions. What does Col. Roosevelt say in reply? That if such frauds have been committed he will turn the thieves out. But who does he say he will put in their places? Why, more Republicans. Now, I believe the people feel too deep a sense of the wrongs committed to keep the Republicans in power and further reward those who have plundered the treasury, or to encourage their political organization for further robbery.

That is not the way to do business. The Republican Party is responsible as an organization. The cry of Col. Roosevelt of "War! War!" in answer to the charges of Judge Van Wyck is childish and does not tend to increase the confidence of the people in him as an executive, however much they may admire him as a soldier. It will be a cyclone, Mr. Editor, for the people are waiting patiently to rebuke such trifling with their interests and with their consciences.

EUGENE BLOODGOOD BEEBE.

New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

Pulling the Wool Over Their Eyes.

From The Sun.

Dr. Depew made a speech on the Steuben County sheep. It was worthy of a crowd a hundred times as big, but it could not possibly have met with a more appreciative reception. Here is the speech:

"When we were here two years ago I had occasion to meet the Steuben County sheep, and you will remember, no doubt, that the Steuben County sheep did not at that time dare look me or any other honorable American in the face. [Cheers.] The people who owned the sheep did not come down here looking as they do now. The wool farmers of Steuben were 'busted' under the beneficent action of the Wilson bill. [Laughter.] On yonder hills (and it's a shame that you would not let them come down to the station) I see the sheep in the high places standing on all four feet and lifting such voices as Providence has endowed them with in loud acclaim for the Republican ticket. [Applause.]

"They are the same sheep which you farmers were selling three or four years ago for $1 apiece, and which you have just been buying for three times as much. [Applause.] They know their friends, and so do you. [A voice: "Right, Chauncey."] They can't vote, but you can, and you will. [Great cheers.] Three cheers for the American flag, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt! Hip, hip!"

"Whoop! Whoop! Whoop! Hurrah!" shouted the people of Canisteo in response to the waving of Dr. Depew's hat as the train drew out from among them.

NUGGETS.

At a College Examination.

"What is the best insulator?" asks the professor of physics.

"Poverty."—New York Observer.

Family Resemblances.

Aunt—Whom does your new little sister most look like, your father or your mother?

Little Emma—Both; she has no teeth—that's like mommer. And she's hairless, like popper.—Toronto World.

A Bad Cast.

Mr. Lawhead—Why do you treat me so coldly? Why didn't you answer the note I wrote you last Thursday?

Miss Brushley—Sir, I don't wish to have anything more to say to you. You began your note by saying you "thought you would drop me a line." I want you to understand that I'm not a fish.—Chicago News.

Reason Enough.

Teasing Friend—What makes that new baby at your house cry so much, Tommy?

Tommy (indignantly)—It don't cry so very much; and, anyway, if all your teeth were out, and your hair off, and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them, I fancy you'd feel like crying yourself!—New Orleans Times-Democrat

Appreciated It.

"Believe me, Mr. Spoonamore," replied the young woman, with feeling, "that I am sensible of the honor you have done me in offering me your hand. I appreciate it."

She paused, coughed slightly, and went on: "At its real value."

Nothing further was said, and presently the young man took his hat and faded away.—Chicago Tribune.

LOVE'LL SHOW THE WAY.

Edward Singer in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When the ol' world seems so gloomy en the skies ain't lookin' bright,
When it seems ez dark in daytime en ez lonesome ez at night,
It seems ez ef a ray o' light's a kinder strugglin' through
When you think o' some ol' friend you know'll shake the hand o' you.

When you think about the dark spots o' the times that uster be,
En gazin' at the future all is lonesome that you see,
There's one time when your mind gits on to happy thoughts awhile,
En that's when mem'ry shows you that ol' sweetheart's happy smile.

So I jist don't keer how lonely past er future looks to you,
You'll allus find somehow the skies'll turn from gray to blue,
You'll allus find them lightin' up—don't keer how dark the day,
En when they light you'll allus find it's love that shows the way

COMMODORE MORGAN'S GIFT

Presents Three Lots to the N. Y. Yacht Club for a New Home.

IN FIFTH AVENUE DISTRICT

The Offer Made on Condition of a 75-Foot Front Building and an Increase of Dues.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, at the meeting of the New York Yacht Club last night, presented the club with three lots in the new clubhouse district, near Fifth Avenue, provided the club would build a house on the property. The most important business of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee appointed some time ago to select a site for a new clubhouse. This report was read by Vice Commodore L. Cass Ledyard, and it made two propositions to the club. One was to build a house of fifty-foot front and the other was that the house should have a seventy-five-foot frontage. After the report had been read, Mr. Fordham Morris moved that the club purchase three lots in the new clubhouse district that were mentioned in the committee's report and that bonds be issued to raise money to build the new house.

A lively discussion was expected because it was known that some of the members were opposed to the scheme. Commodore Morgan, however, put an end to all opposition by stating that he was anxious that the club should have a good house and that he would purchase three lots and present them to the club on two conditions: one was that the new house be built on land having a frontage of seventy-five feet, and the other was that the club dues be raised from $25 to $50 a year. The announcement of this offer took the members by surprise and they cheered Mr. Morgan enthusiastically. As soon as he had made the offer to give the land Commodore Morgan left the meeting and the chair was occupied by Vice Commodore L. Cass Ledyard. A brief discussion followed, and each member who spoke thanked Mr. Morgan for his kind offer. It was then decided to build a clubhouse with a frontage of seventy-five feet on the land donated by Commodore Morgan, and the committee was authorized to prepare plans and the ways and means for doing so. The by-laws were also amended so that the annual dues shall be $50.

Oswald Sanderson, on behalf of the Secretary and the small boat owners, put in a plea to have their boats enrolled in the club. An amendment was finally carried admitting boats of thirty feet water line, provided they were suitable, and had accommodations for cruising. This amendment will have to be passed at the next meeting of the club before it is finally adopted.

Secretary Oddie read a letter from Rear Admiral Dewey, thanking the club for the honor they had conferred by electing him an honorary member of the club.

The Defender syndicate, W. K. Vanderbilt, E. D. Morgan, and C. Oliver Iselin, presented the club with a handsome model of the Defender. This model is the finest in the club and is made to scale.

The following members were elected as a Nominating Committee to select officers and committees to serve next year: C. Oliver Iselin, Percy Chubb, Seymour L. Husted, Jr., Henry F. Lippitt, Harrison B. Moore, Philip Schuyler, Edward M. Brown, Arthur Ingraham, Oswald Sanderson, Francis H. Davies.

The following new members were elected: Thomas Carmichael, Abbot S. Rogers, Howard Willets, Commander Joseph G. Eaton, United States Navy; John R. Thomas, Lieut. H. W. Harrison, United States Navy; Henry G. Timmermann, Daniel Lord, Lieut. Frank Marble, United States Navy; Bryce J. Allan, Ensign William H. Buck, United States Navy; Joseph E. Widener, Ensign John R. Edie, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch, United States Navy; Edwin Gould, Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Leonard, United States Navy; P. C. Stewart, A. Y. Stewart, F. S. Pearson, Pay Inspector Henry T. Wright, United States Navy; Commodore Charles O'Neil, United States Navy.

JERSEY WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET

State Federation Begins Its Fourth Annual Session.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—The fourth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs began here to-day in the First Baptist Church. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe opened the morning session with prayer. After the convention had been called to order by Miss Cecilia Gaines, the State President, Mayor A. N. Mack made an address of welcome on behalf of the city. Mrs. Emily E. Williamson followed on behealf of the Women's Clubs of Elizabeth, and Mrs. J. A. McClary of Rahway spoke for the Women's Clubs of that city, which are associated with Elizabeth's clubs in entertaining the women. Miss Gaines responded in behalf of the Federation.

During the afternoon Mrs. Howe made a short address and recited her poem, "The Battle Hymn of Freedom." Miss A. de W. Fuller, Corresponding Secretary, in her report, stated the Federation now consisted of seventy-four clubs, with a total membership of 4,500 women. During the last two years the growth of the Federation had been very large.

"Our clubs, one and all," said the Secretary, "have taken the principles of the General Federation into consideration and have worked earnestly in the interest of education—from the kindergarten to the university. We have in our membership many of the school teachers of the State, and their influence is felt in our progress."

A full ticket was presented and the election will take place to-morrow.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Officers Elected at Concord, N. H., for the Next Term.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 27.—The American Missionary Association to-day elected the following officers: President—The Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., Illinois; Vice Presidents—The Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Massachusetts; the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D., Missouri; the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., New York; the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., Ohio; Charles L. Mead, New York. Corresponding Secretaries—The Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., New York; the Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D. D., New York; the Rev. C. J. Ryder, D. D., New York. Recording and Honorary Secretary—The Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., New York. Treasurer—H. W. Hubbard, New York. Auditors—Charles N. Schenck, New York; Edwin H. Baker, Connecticut. Executive Committee (for three years)—The Rev. Howard S. Bliss, New Jersey; Frank M. Brooks, New York; the Rev. Elijah Horr, D. D., Massachusetts; Clarence Kenyon, New York, and Willis D. Thompson, New Hampshire.

The President nominated as Standing Committee for the current year, the Rev. C. M. Southgate, Auburndale, Mass.; the Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., Dorchester, Mass.; the Rev. W. B. Thorp, Binghamton, N. Y.; the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Officers of the Society Elected at Toledo for the Year.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee elected the following officers to-day: President, Gen. Grenville E. M. Dodge of Iowa; Vice President, Col. W. A. Jenkins, Chicago; Col. James Kilbourn, Columbus; Capt. Joseph Dickerson, Seattle; Gen. R. A. Alger, Detroit; Capt. J. A. Thull, Des Moines; Col. Charles Parsons, St. Louis; Gen. R. W. Healy,

THE FASHODA CONTROVERSY

British and French Governments Actively at Work on the Question.

A PROTECTORATE OVER EGYPT

Report in Paris that Great Britain Has Decided to Proclaim Her Supremacy—A Cabinet Council Held in London.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office to-day. All the members of the Cabinet were present, and the meeting lasted two hours. When the Ministers left the Foreign Office they were smiling, and did not give any indication of serious apprehensions as to the future.

The French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, saw the Marquis of Salisbury immediately after the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting.

Speaking at Huddersfield this evening, Sir Edward Gray Liberal Member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, who was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Lord Rosebery in 1895 and announced in the House of Commons the policy of the Rosebery Government regarding Egypt, strongly indorsed the policy of the present Government regarding the Fashoda question.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—It is reported here this evening that the British Cabinet, at to-day's session, decided to proclaim the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt.

President Faure received M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day, and had a long conference with him. M. Delcassé had a long talk this afternoon with Capt. Baratier, the French officer sent to Paris by Major Marchand with the latter's report of his explorations and arrival at Fashoda.

BRITISH CABINET'S ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Although nothing official has transpired regarding the deliberations of the Cabinet Council yesterday, The Times says it may be taken for granted that the decisions reached are in full agreement with the policy formulated in the recently published Blue Book.

The Daily Mail understands that an arrangement has been arrived at which removes all danger of friction with France.

Judging from the tone of the papers in general, whose editorials are seemingly inspired, the Cabinet has decided that there can be no question of any concession in the nature of an outlet to the Nile for France. The whole Valley of the Nile must be restored to Egypt, though freedom in trading facilities will naturally be granted to France, as to the world generally.

GEN. KITCHENER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum arrived here this afternoon and was greeted by the Commander in Chief of the British forces, Gen. Lord Wolseley, and other high military officials. The Grenadiers formed a guard of honor at the railroad station, and Gen. Kitchener received an ovation from the enormous throngs of people assembled to welcome him back from Egypt. The scene of enthusiasm was almost unprecedented.

The crowds at the Victoria Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway were so dense that the police were unable to cope with them. The barriers and the police cordon were carried away together, and the multitude surged into the reserved portion of the station.

As the Sirdar issued from the royal waiting room, expecting to step into his carriage, he found himself confronted with an impenetrable mass, cheering, gesticulating, and shouting "Bravo, Herbert! God bless you, my boy!" "Cheers for the avenger of Gordon!" and kindred cries. His face beamed with pleasure at the popular greeting.

When he attempted to make his way through the crowd his hat was crushed and the police had to save him forcibly from the attentions of enthusiastic guardsmen, who desired to carry him on their shoulders through the throng. All attempts to clear a passage were futile. The Sirdar was forced to retire, and was finally smuggled out of the station through a distant corner of the building.

Similar scenes on a smaller scale were enacted at Dover earlier in the day, when Gen. Kitchener arrived there from Paris. He was frantically cheered by the enthusiastic crowds of people assembled to welcome him home. The general was met at the landing place by Maj.-Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, the Military Commander of the district, and by the Mayor, and corporation and local functionaries. An address of congratulation was presented to him.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Evenement this morning published an interview with Gen. Kitchener, in the course of which the British officer is quoted as saying:

"I am only a soldier and am ignorant of diplomacy, which is not my business. I hope the diplomatists will succeed in settling the difficulty amicably. I can only praise the French, particularly Major Marchand, who received me at Fashoda with charming cordiality. I shall always retain a pleasant souvenir of that reception.

"The situation is rightly regarded as most critical, but I cannot approve of those who say war is the only solution. A calm, courteous discussion will give a solution acceptable to both nations. I have entire confidence in diplomacy, and perhaps my opinion of Major. Marchand's exploit may contribute to the result which we all desire."

Marine War Insurance.

President Anton A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company said yesterday that there had been no further developments in regard to marine war risks beyond the receipt of numerous inquiries from shippers and consignees. He said: "I do not expect any considerable demand for the insertion of the war clause, as I do not anticipate an interruption of the existing diplomatic relations between Great Britain and France. The chance of a general European war in such an event is too great to warrant any such expectation."

THE KAISER IN PALESTINE.

HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 27.—Yesterday Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria visited Caesarea and the Plain of Sharon. This morning they started for Jaffa.

JAFFA, Palestine, Oct. 27.—Their German Imperial Majesties arrived here this afternoon at 5 o'clock, escorted by a large cavalcade of Arabs and Turkish cavalry. They were accompanied also by the Vali of Damascus and the Governors of Jaffa and Jerusalem, with large suites. A multitude of natives came a considerable distance to meet them. The German squadron left Haifa simultaneously and steamed toward Jaffa, in a parallel line with the royal advance by land, which was somewhat slow, owing to the nature of the country.

The Weed Commission Unofficial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Inquiry at the Navy Department demonstrates the absolutely unofficial character of any such commission as that said to be headed by Smith M. Weed, which was recently at Nassau, British West Indies, in conference with President Heureaux of San Domingo. It is believed here that Mr. Weed is the representative of an American syndicate which has agreed to administer most of the affairs of the Dominican Government, collecting the customs receipts in return, and paying a large sum yearly to the officials of the island. There is no truth in the report that a proposition has been made to acquire Samana Bay as a United States coaling station.

Salvage from the Mohegan.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Work on the sunken Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mohegan, wrecked near Lizard Head on Oct. 14, resulted in thirty-one bales of merchandise being salved yesterday. Boisterous weather prevents anything being done to-day.

The Plague at Samarcand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—It is now recognized that the epidemic prevailing at Samarcand is the true plague. The mortality is high.

Major A. W. Billings Dead in London.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Major A. W. Billings of Brooklyn died in London to-day.

ARREST OF INDIAN WITNESSES.

Commissioner Jones Maintains His Charges of Collusion Between Deputies and Boarding House Keepers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 27.—United States Marshal O'Connor last night sent the following telegram to W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:

"The Associated Press dispatches to-night quote you as saying that you have information of an arrangement between the United States Marshal and certain boarding house keepers for board of Indian witnesses. Are you correctly quoted?"

"If Mr. Jones stands for the interview," said the Marshal, "I shall have something to say on the subject that will perhaps make fully as interesting reading as the statement which he is reported to have made, but till I have an acknowledgment of the genuineness of the interview from the Commissioner himself I prefer to believe that he has been incorrectly quoted."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Promptly on receipt of United States Marshal O'Connor's telegram to-day, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones telegraphed the following reply:

"Associated Press dispatches mentioned by you in message of to-day are correct, but interview as sent out from here said Deputy Marshals, not Marshal."

Commissioner Jones refused to discuss the matter.

NEW MEXICO AND STATEHOOD.

Gov. Otero Presents the Territory's Claims for Admission.

WASHINGTON Oct. 27.—Gov. Miguel A. Otero of New Mexico, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, vigorously renews his representations for the early admission of New Mexico to Statehood and portrays the undeveloped resources of the Territory awaiting capital. He estimates the total population of the Territory now at 282,900, including an Indian population of 25,900.

Of the 1,100 officers and men from New Mexico in the war with Spain at least one-half were National Guardsmen. The report embodies a letter from Col. Roosevelt, written from Santiago under date of July 25, commending the behavior of the New Mexico troops in the Rough Riders regiment. The report lays special stress on the possibilities of irrigation, and says all the water now uselessly running away will be shortly utilized to a high degree, and that meanwhile individual enterprise is erecting a multitude of windmills throughout the Territory.

GLOBE TROTTERS IN TOWN.

The McIlraths of Chicago Have Traveled 28,000 Miles on Bicycles.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Darwin McIlrath of Chicago, who are making a tour around the world with their bicycles, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Pennland from Southampton. They started on their long journey from Chicago Oct. 10, 1895, and wheeled their way to San Francisco in fifty-five days. They took a steamer for Japan, where they spent four months wheeling, and then crossed to China, where their real trials began. They went 1,600 miles up the Yang Tse Kiang valley to the Province of Hunan, into which foreigners are not permitted to go. A number who have attempted it have been massacred, but in ignorance of the fact the McIlraths entered the forbidden ground. They were set upon and stoned, but were eventually rescued by officials and provided with an escort to safe territory.

Then followed the journey through Burmah, India, Persia, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, and Great Britain. While crossing the Kuhrud Pass in Persia Mrs. McIlrath had her great toes frozen, and her husband was obliged to amputate a portion of the one on the left foot. The McIlraths say that they have travelled 28,000 miles on land alone, and the expense of their trip thus far has been about $11,000. They are members of the Century Road Club of America, and on the last stage of their journey to Chicago will be escorted by relays of members of the club. They will start after a rest of a few days in this city.

BROOKLYN ROADS AGREE.

Kings County Elevated Gets Permission to Operate Over the Bridge.

A temporary agreement was signed yesterday by the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, and Commissioner of Bridges Shea permitting the Kings County Company to operate its trains over the Brooklyn Bridge. The agreement provides that the Kings County road shall operate trains and convey passengers in the same manner as the Brooklyn road, passengers to be transferred to the local bridge trains during the rush hours without additional fare. One Kings County train is to be operated to two Brooklyn trains. If the former road in the midday hours requires more service it may operate more trains, always provided that such additional operation shall not, in the opinion of the Engineer of the Brooklyn road, militate against the traffic demands of his line. Between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kings County road may arrange to operate either through trains or in conjuction with the local bridge service.

The Kings County road must pay the Brooklyn road $82.33 per day for the operation of not more than 883 cars, and 10 cents for the operation of each additional car, the additional revenue to go to the city. The agreement does not affect any existing agreement between the Kings County road and the city, and may be terminated by either party on fifteen days' notice.

May Convert Hotel Into a Club.

It has been suggested by a number of the habitués of the Hotel Normandie-by-the-Sea, and certain of the property owners adjoining, to convert the hotel into a club. As planned, the club would comprise all the buildings and contents which have been used in connection with the hotel, including the large cottage on the beach, with sufficient ground south of the hotel proper for building ball room, cottages, &c. This stretch of land has a frontage on the ocean of over 1,200 feet, running from the ocean to the Shrewsbury River. It is proposed to issue 500 bonds, at $500 each, for the property, the present owners to receive $200,000, the balance of $50,000 to remain in the treasury for improvements. These bonds will be issued through a company, and will draw 5 per cent. interest. Bondholders only will have the management of the club. A prospectus has been sent out, with a circular letter soliciting subscriptions.

Lectures at the Food Show.

The cooking lectures and teas in the Concert Hall at the Food Show at Madison Square Garden are features of the exhibition which the women appreciate. Mrs. Lemcke will talk this afternoon upon "Mistresses and Servants," and to-morrow the topic will be "The Model Wife." To-morrow will be Children's Day, and school children accompanied by adults will be admitted at a reduced price upon application to the manager's office.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

During the engagement of Augustin Daly's stock company in Philadelphia two weeks ago, Tyrone Power, one of the members of his company, married Miss Edith Crane.

The final payment of $51,000 in settlement for the purchase of the remaining bonds of the old Casino Company was made yesterday by Henry B. Sire, the present owner of the Bijou Theatre. In making this payment Mr. Sire secured his title to the property, and becomes the absolute owner. Mr. Sire stated last night that there would be no change in the present management of the house, and the George W. Lederer Company would continue producing their plays and occasionally presenting other attractions. As for the future policy of the Bijou Theatre, Mr. Sire said that after this season Miss May Irwin would continue there during the entire season and present her own attractions.

Charles Frohman has secured the English rights for the production of "The Christian" from Hall Caine, the author. The arrangement entered into does not include the Australian rights, and it is understood in making this contract with Mr. Caine that Mr. Frohman will have to produce the play in some prominent theatre in the West End of London, subject to Mr. Caine's approval. The disposing of this right to Mr. Frohman, it was said last night, reflected not at all on Miss Viola Allen, who up to two weeks ago had the refusal on the play for that territory. She voluntarily surrendered it, because it would be impossible to fulfill her engagement in this city, which her managers intend continuing a long way into the Spring season, and then go abroad to fill an engagement in England.

M'KELWAY ON CITIZENSHIP

The Brooklyn Editor Speaks of the Evils of Bossism.

DECLARES FOR EXPANSION

As We Make Our Communities, He Says, So Will We Make Our Colonies.

St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, delivered an address on "Good Citizenship" before the Middle Conference of the Universalists, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, last evening. He took the position that the best citizenship is that which is critical rather than credulous, which analyzes rather than eulogizes, and which demands an account of stewardship rather than resents such a demand as a reflection upon a party or an administration.

He said in part: "Good citizenship, while not incompatible with intense partisanship, is likely to be impaired by it. Current denunciation, for instance, of bossism is a case in point. A man who denounces bossism, yet who only denounces one boss when there are two or more, strives to arouse a sentiment not against bossism itself, but for his boss and against the other boss. This is an unfairness which is incendiary and contagious, but which ought to be ridiculous and self-defeating. The only salvation for our country is to discount its political canvasses. Parliamentary language should be imposed on political speakers and on political writers by public opinion.

"You will find every party out of power painting the condition of things when it left power in contrast with the condition of things which its opponent has brought about, and insisting that the people erred when they interrupted its ascendency. If this were true, then one party should be kept in all the time, and from that it would follow that there should be only one party at all, and from that it would follow that opposition would not be a form of justifiable and salutary energy, but a moral offense that should be punished as criminal or pardoned to insanity. This would resolve democracy back to theocracy with all the cruelties and blunders which that theory of rule on earth has inflicted by the hands of fallible, sinning, and savage men.

"The theory that any alleged abuse or those responsible for it can be trusted with an investigation of itself or of themselves is a reductio ad imbecilitatem. And it does not go down with good citizenship, which believes in turning light and in turning the light on, and it will have the light and it will turn it on. It intends to find out, for instance, why our soldiers suffered more from their own Government than they did from the enemy. It intends to find out why the richest nation in the world was the poorest in its available resources for the prevention of preventable diseases, and for the cure of curable ills. Probably the noblest intention which can be credited to the American people at this time is this resolution to go to the bottom of the causes of the failure of facilities dictated by humanity, as the right and claim of those engaged in a war for humanity. Neither editorials nor speeches of denial, disclaimer or discouragement will be found to be a reply to the argument and to the appeal carried to the people by the emaciated human documents in uniform who everywhere in the United States challenge the pathos of hearts of sensibility and arouse the indignation of considerate and reasoning minds."

This part of Mr. McKelway's speech was heartily applauded. On the subject of expansion he said:

"I am an expansionist because what I believe to be good for America I believe to be good for the world, and what I believe Americans have done and can do for themselves, that, I believe, they can do by, for, with, and through all other races. But because I am an expansionist, I am, if I may make the word, a localist, likewise, and intensely so. Only as we make our communities and our counties what they should be will we make our colonies, our provinces, or our dependencies what they ought to be."

In an address on "Political Ideas," the Rev. W. S. Crowe of this city said that the advantages of the war in cementing the various sections of the Union was worth all it had cost.

"Patriotism in Religion" was the subject of an address by the Rev. H. N. Couden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives. The conference then adjourned sine die.

NATHANIEL CHILDS A SUICIDE.

Known Among Theatrical Men as a Playwright and Press Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Nathaniel Childs, press agent of the "Way Down East" company, which is playing at a local theatre, died to-day at the Jefferson Hospital. He swallowed forty-five grains of morphine Tuesday, after which he shot himself in the head.

Mr. Childs was a well-known theatrical man. His home was in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard in 1869. For several years he was editor of The Boston Traveler. He entered the theatrical profession in 1876, and wrote a number of plays. At one time he was advance agent for Henry Irving, and for ten years acted in the same capacity for Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

The failure last December of the play "Little Miss Nobody," in which he was interested, made him despondent, and he began to drink. He was about fifty years of age. He leaves a wife.

APPEAL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

The Cincinnati Council Deplores the Desecration of the Sabbath.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The Cincinnati section of the Council of Jewish Women, at its last meeting, decided to issue the following appeal:

"Dear Madam: We, the Council of Jewish Women, whose aim it is to do all in our power to further the interests of Judaism appeal to you for aid and encouragement in the following worthy endeavor:

"We earnestly petition our Jewish women to lay aside the week day avocations on the Sabbath, to refrain from shopping, and to attend with their children, faithfully and conscientiously, divine service in the house of worship; thereby fostering in and keeping alive in the heart and home the spirit of our faith.

"We ask this in the name of our council, in the name of Judaism, present and future, and, above all, in the name of Him who chose Israel from among all peoples to be the preserver and disseminator of the glorious truth of religion upon which rests this civilized world."

Shopping and other work is forbidden on the Jewish Sabbath, and this appeal is only an effort to bring about a return to earlier and more careful observances of the Sabbath.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

Plan for the Liquidation of Its Affairs under Consideration.

It is expected that Mr. Heath of Washington and Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank of this city, the special representatives of the Controller of the Currency, appointed to examine the assets of the suspended Tradesmen's National Bank, will complete their task this week. The question which they are to answer is whether or not the bank, through its directors, is in a position to settle at once and in full with all its depositors.

It was learned yesterday that depositors representing $600,000 of the bank's liabilities had agreed to accept certificates of deposit bearing interest varying from 4 to 6 per cent. and payable in installments at three, six, nine, and twelve months. This would leave about $1,500,000 to be paid at once in cash. The greater part of this sum is already in hand, and it is reported that certain banks have agreed to advance the remainder on collaterals held by the Tradesmen's National Bank, and also to guarantee the certificates of deposit. It is said that Messrs. Heath and Poor are now inquiring into the terms of this offer, which, if genuine, would remove all obstacles to the liquidation of the bank.

Pious Fanatics at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 27.—A case of fanaticism of the extreme type has been discovered here when Nell Thompson, colored, died while being taken from the home of Mrs. Minerva Williams, who is said to call herself a representative of Christ, and who has been preaching the doctrine of fasting as a means of grace. The Thompson woman practiced this doctrine, having gone without food for eight days and seeping in the river bottom on a piece of matting in pursuance of what is said to be Mrs. Williams's teachings. The mater is to be investigated.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Bright skies and fresh, if somewhat too cool, breezes made social life in town and country yesterday a decided contrast to that of Wednesday, when the rain and gray skies depressed every one. Fifth Avenue saw many familiar forms and faces during the morning and afternoon, and there were few if any empty tables at the fashionable restaurants at the luncheon and dinner hour. Miss Emily Hoffman was walking on the avenue, and looked very well in a stylish, tailor-made gown of gray cloth and a small hat trimmed with pink ribbons. At the Astoria there were registered Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, from Lenox; Mr. A. Cass Canfield, and also Messrs. Richard and Stanley Mortimer. Senator Gibson of Maryland, Secretary of the Treasury Lyman Gage, from Washington, and Mrs. Alexander Brown, who was lunching with her sister, Mrs. Willie James of Baltimore. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, who has been at the Holland House with the Misses Morgan, left there yesterday for Highland Falls, but will return on Monday.

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The fashion of coming to town for a few days at this time and stopping at a hotel, as is evidenced by these names registered at favorite hosteiries, is fast growing among New York society people. It is so much more convenient, even if one has a city house, if one has the means, to put up at a hotel for a few nights or days, and it must be confessed it is decidedly more amusing, especially during the Spring and Autumn, when one is more apt to find the life of the town centred in and around these places.

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The annual Autumn dance given by the Governors of the club will take place in the clubhouse at Tuxedo this evening. As usual, the pretty circular ballroom will be decorated with Autumn leaves, ferns, palms, and chrysanthemums, and there will be a supper and a cotillion with favors. Every room in the clubhouse has been reserved, and there are few cottages open which will not have guests for the occasion. The Barclay silver wedding, which will be celebrated to-night, unfortunately clashes with this Tuxedo dance, and will keep many people in town who would otherwise have gone out to it. Several New York women, notably Mrs. Gen. Burnett, have organized parties to go out to the dance, and there are already many people stopping at the clubhouse, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. W. Forsyth, Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Davies, Miss Davies, Mrs. John Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pooler, and Messrs. Philip Allan, F. J. Dieter, and Fernando Yznaga.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, who will celebrate their silver wedding to-night at their city residence, 603 Madison Avenue, were married in Baltimore on Oct. 28, 1873. Mrs. Barclay having been Miss Clara Wright of that city. Mr. Barclay, who has never been in business, having inherited a fortune, is the brother of Mr. James Barclay, who married first Miss Bell, and for his second wife, Mrs. Sloane, formerly Miss Dixon, and Mr. Sackett Barclay, who married Miss Cornelia Barclay. Their children are Messrs. Wright and Henry Barclay, Jr., Miss Gertrude Barclay, and two little daughters. The Barclay country residence, at Lenox, Bonnie Brae, situated on the south slope of the mountain at the northern end of Lake Mahkeenac, is one of the prettiest of the older houses at Lenox, and has always been noted for its hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay have spent the last few Summers, however, with their family at Southampton, L. I., where they have been prominent in all social doings. Mr. Barclay is a noted whip, and is devoted to the turf. There are few couples in New York society who are more genuinely popular or who have a wider circle of friends than Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, and their silver wedding celebration this evening, the cards for which were received with much surprise, as no one credited that they had been married a quarter of a century, is exciting the greatest interest. It is understood that a vaudeville performance will be the feature of the evening at this silver wedding celebration, and that this will be followed by a supper served at small tables.

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The married daughters of Judge and Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Page Brown, and Mrs. G. de L. Dodge, are all to be present at the celebration of their parents' golden wedding on Nov. 8. The Pryor family consists of six children and fifteen grandchildren, and these will all be together at the celebration. Mrs. Dodge is coming from Paris to be present. Some sixteen hundred invitations have been issued by Judge and Mrs. Pryor for the reception at their home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, which will precede the family celebration of the happy event.

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The death of Mr. Robert S. Hone, which took place at Newport on Wednesday, was not a surprise. Mr. Hone was eighty-three years old, and had been nearly blind and very feeble for some years past. He has been devotedly nursed and attended by his unmarried daughter, Miss Anne Hone. He was the last child of the old Mayor Philip Hone, whose diary gives such interesting side lights on the history of old New York. Mr. Hone married Miss Russell, a daughter of the late Charles H. Russell. She died in 1872. Their children are Charles Russell Hone, who married Miss Hoey, a daughter of the late John Hoey; Robert G. Hone, who is well known in New York society and club life; Mrs. H. W. Fuller, and Miss Anne Hone. Mr. Hone's funeral will take place in Trinity Church, Newport, and he will be buried in the Island Cemetery, at Newport.

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Cards have been received from Mrs. John C. Churchill of Louisville, Ky., for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Mathilda Churchill and Mr. Hermann Danforth Newcomb, a son of Mr. Victor Newcomb of this city, formerly of Louisville. The wedding will take place at the Christ Church Cathedral, Louisville, on Nov. 9. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, brother-in-law and sister of Mr. Newcomb, did not wait for the wedding, but sailed for England last week.

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Mr. Frank Otis and Miss Weidenfeld, sister of Mr. Camille Weidenfeld, are to be married next month. The wedding will be a very quiet one, owing to the recent death of Mr. James Otis, and will be celebrated in a Roman Catholic Church in this city, as both Mr. Otis and Miss Weidenfeld are members of that church. Mrs. George Munroe, formerly Miss Martha Otis, and a niece of Mr. Frank Otis, has recently returned to New York from Paris after an absence of some years, in order to assist in the settlement of her father's estate, the late James Otis. Mrs. Munroe has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederic Edey at Bellport, L. I.

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The engagements are announced of Mr. Walter Ames Stebbins, son of Mr. James H. Stebbins of this city, and Miss Kathleen Brown-Clayton Danberry, daughter of the late Robert C. Danberry, of Brighton, England, and of Mr. Charles Edward Dickinson, son of the late George C. Dickinson of Albemarle County, Va., and Miss Alys Kent Tinsley, daughter of Mrs. John B. Tinsley of Richmond, Va.

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The many friends of Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke in New York are congratulating them by letter and cable on their most miraculous escape from the burning of Abington, their beautiful country seat in Scotland. The fire seems to have occurred at night, and the children had a thrilling rescue from the nursery, and were brought to a cottage on the grounds. All the library, nearly all the furniture, many valuable pictures, and a greater part of Lady Colebrooke's jewels were lost. Among these was a famous set of pearls which Lady Colebrooke wore at one or two large entertainments last Winter in this city. She is the sister of Sidney and Almeric Paget, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney in the Autumn of last year. Lady Colebrooke attracted much attention at the last Horse Show by her beauty and her gorgeous gowns. She afterward accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Whitney to Aiken, and she was of the party on the day on which Mrs. Whitney met with her severe accident which has made her ever since an invalid.

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California is just now the ground of pilgrimage for many who have discovered that this is one of the most delightful periods of the year to spend upon the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker arrived last week in San Francisco from New York in their private car Emelita, and have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs of this city. Miss Rutherford and Miss Emma Wallace Rutherford, Mrs. Crocker's daughters, accompany them. They are at the Crocker residence, 1,100 California Street. They will stay in the West several weeks and return for the Horse Show.

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Mr. H. Maitland Kersey is also in San Francisco, having arrived there from Victoria, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane were registered on Friday last at the Hotel Rafael, and Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson at the California. Other New Yorkers in California were Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Whitney, who are returning from Honolulu. Mr. John Mackay is also in San Francisco.

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The usual run of the Meadow Brook hounds took place yesterday over the lowlands. There will be another run to-morrow. There is some talk of a hunt ball to be given at the hotel at Garden City about the middle of next month. Several of the Meadow Brook Club left yesterday for the Genesee Valley, where there will be an interesting steeplechase, of which Mr. Craig Wadsworth is a judge. The steeplechases at Meadow Brook will take place on Election Day.

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There have been within the last forty-eight hours a number of deaths in prominent families, which will throw many people in mourning this Winter. On Wednesday Miss Hannah Townsend Lawrence died at her residence at Bayside, L. I. She was the daughter of the late Judge Effingham Lawrence and Anne Townsend, and is consequently related to nearly all of the Long Island Lawrences and Townsends.

Miss Hannah Lawrence was one of the most remarkable women of the present and the older régimes in New York society. She was extremely popular and very clever. She was literary in her tastes and an authority on the history of the Long Island families. She assisted in the compilation of that delightful book "The Letters of a Girl of Eighty Years Ago," of which Mrs. John Van Rensselaer was the author. Her elder sister, Miss Jennie Lawrence, lived for many years at the old New York Hotel with Miss Oglesby, and is now with her abroad, and another sister, Miss Helen Lawrence, opened with Miss Barnwell a millinery shop some years ago and still has charge of it, Miss Barnwell having married and retired. Mrs. Foxhall Keene and Mrs. Henry Alexander are her nieces, and among her cousins are Mrs. Clarence McKim, Mrs. James Winslow, and Mrs. Hunter. Miss Lawrence toward the end of her life became interested somewhat in Spiritualism.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and the Misses Alexander have been at the Plaza Hotel this week, having come up from Tuxedo. They will return for the dance this evening. The Countess of Orford still remains at the same hotel. Among other New Yorkers who have recently come to the city are Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies and Miss Augusta McKim Davies, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt.

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The tragic death of young Philip R. M. Hildreth, yesterday, will call to mind to many traditions of the old New York Hotel, of which his father was proprietor in the full tide of its social glory.

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There is little that is startling in news from Newport. There are still a few families who linger there and who seem determined to remain until Thanksgiving. Mrs. Lyman Josephs has returned to her cottage on Purgatory Road, after a long visit to Baltimore. Mr. Mortimer Brooks has been in his cottage this week, and Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont has paid a flying visit to Belcourt. Mr. Cope Whitehouse and Mr. Arthur Kemp are the two latest names added to the list of resident property owners paying taxes. Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin gave a small luncheon at Snug Harbor, Bellevue Avenue, this week. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are yet at Newport, and Mrs. Lawrence's son, Mr. Howard H. Bulkley, is visiting them. Louis Lorrillard, Jr., has gone South on a hunting trip, and the Frank Key Pendletons have closed their cottage.

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The Summer residents on the Rumson Road, Seabright, are not closing their cottages with much alacrity. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ward and Mr. George Ward are at their country seat, as are also Mrs. John G. Neeser and the Misses Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong, Miss Strong, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan closed their cottage at the Highlands of Navesink on Wednesday and have opened their town house, at 11 Madison Square North.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kirtland—Scribner.

Mr. Michel Kirtland and Miss Elizabeth Scribner were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, Mr. John M. Scribner, 240 West Fifty-sixth Street. Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Mary Scribner was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids, Miss Jennie Yearance, niece of the bride, served as flower girl. Master Alexander, a nephew of the bride, and Master Lawrence Bailey, were pages. Mr. Clement Herbert Kirtland, a brother of the groom, was his best man. The ushers were Dr. Trimble and Mr. Eugene Lacy of Washington. The small pages held the white ribbons that formed the aisle down which the bridal procession came.

The bride wore the customary gown of white satin. Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bride's attendants wore gowns of white embroidered chiffon over cerise silk and carried bouquets of American Beauty roses. The pages wore black velvet Louis XV. suits with powdered wigs. American Beauty roses formed the principal decorations of the house. Southern smilax and white chrysanthemums were also in evidence about the drawing room. An orchestra, screened from view by palms played during the reception which followed the ceremony.

Ritch—Decker.

Dr. Amos M. Ritch of 711 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and Miss Belle Louise Decker of 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Manhattan, were married on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Saxton of Orange, N. J., and Frederick Siefkin acted as best man. The ushers were Dwight C. Austin, Charles O. Armstrong, John A. Coburn, and William Green. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William H. Hudnut, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn.

Wilcox—Lewis.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of David Wood Lewis of 22 St. James Place, Brooklyn, and Frederick D. Wilcox of Deposit, Broome County, N. Y., were married last evening at the home of the bride by the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church. The maid of honor was Miss Cornelia Lewis, sister of the bride, and the flower girl was her niece, Miss Evelyn Lewis. The best man was the Rev. Dr. Liggett of Deposit, and the ushers were Frank H. Cothren, George Cruikshank, Sidney Austin, and Frank Whitlock. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox will live in Deposit.

Baruch—Viertel.

Miss Mary Viertel daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Viertel, and Harry N. Baruch were married Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Schwed of this city at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,835 Madison Avenue. The maid of honor was Miss Clementine Baer, a relative of the bride. S. Baruch, a brother of the bridegroom, served as best man. The ushers were Monroe Stern, Hugo Marks, and S. Viertel.

Fish—Wagener.

Miss Louise Clara Wagener, daughter of August P. Wagener, and John Joseph Fish were married at St. Cecelia's Church, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, yesterday morning. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Michael J. Duffy. Miss Katharine Fish, a sister of the groom, was maid of honor and John Weed was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Fish will live at No. 77 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Answers to Correspondents.

"DISMISS."—The expression "muster out" is correct.

"DEMOCRAT."—He has not. Justice Daly has often been confounded with ex-Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas.

Specially interesting features in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art, free with the issue of to-morrow. One cent.—Adv.

SILAS SADLER PACKARD DEAD.

Founder of the Business College Which Bears His Name Succumbs to Gastritis—His Career.

Silas Sadler Packard, the founder and Principal of Packard's Business College, died yesterday morning at his home, 17 West Eighty-second Street, of gastritis. He had been ill for some time.

Mr. Packard was born in Cummington, Mass., April 28, 1826. He was the fourth son of Chester Packard, whose father, Abel Packard, was one of the earliest settlers of Cummington. In 1833 Chester Packard went to Fredonia, Licking County, Ohio, with his family, traveling the entire distance from Troy, N. Y., by water. The boy Silas had the ordinary advantages of the district school until the age of fifteen, when he went for two terms to the Granville Academy. He had a natural taste for grammar, mathematics, and penmanship. At the age of sixteen he commenced to teach, taking his first classes in penmanship. In 1845 he went to Kentucky, and remained there over two years, teaching school and painting portraits. He removed to Cincinnati in 1848, and was employed as a teacher of penmanship in a commercial college there.

In 1851 he taught in the Lockport (N. Y.) Union School, and two years later removed to Tonawanda, where he established The Niagara River Pilot, which he conducted until 1856, when he became associated with Bryant & Stratton in the management of their Buffalo school. He came to New York in 1858 and established his business college. This institution was the first tenant of the Cooper Institute Building. In 1863 it was removed to Broadway and Twenty-second Street, in 1870 to Broadway and Eleventh Street, and in 1887 to its present quarters at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Many years ago he educated, without cost to themselves, thirty young women, to prove to the business community that he had at command a number of well-trained and efficient women clerks who were not only able to work, but were willing to do so, and who could readily supplant inefficient office boys and young men who depended upon their sex to hold their own.

As the first President of the Business Educators' Association of America, whose initial session was held in this city in 1878, he outlined a course of procedure that was the keynote to the work that has been done in business colleges throughout the country. In 1896 he assumed the first Presidency of the more important body, the Commercial Teachers' Federation. He represented the City of New York at the Atlanta Exposition in the committee appointed by Mayor Strong for that purpose, also upon the Citizens' Committee in charge of the Grant Memorial dedication exercises.

As a clubman he was one of the founders of the Ohio Society, and at the time of his death was its First Vice President. He was also a member of the Union League Club, the Lotos Club, the Park Club, the Twilight Club, the Schoolmasters' Club, the Colonial Club, the West Side Republican Club, the National Educational Association, the Commercial Teachers' Federation, the New York Commercial Teachers' Association, and the Institute of Accounts.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Floyd Williams Tomkins.

Floyd Williams Tomkins, one of the best-known residents of Brooklyn, died at his home, 203 Van Buren Street, yesterday, of heart failure superinduced by old age. He was the son of the late Capt. James Tomkins. Born in this city in 1815, he was educated at a private school, and subsequently went to France, where he completed his education, returning to New York about 1840. In 1844 he entered the employ of The New York Observer as bookkeeper, and was gradually advanced until, in the early seventies, he became one of the proprietors. He retired some time later, and in 1878 engaged for a short time in the real estate business in New Jersey.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G., 222 B'WAY.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 262 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 280 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 10 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.
Readjustment of Funded Debt.

The holders of more than four-fifths of all the bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad Company having assented to the agreement for readjustment of the debt, the plan has been declared effective. All bondholders who have signed the agreement are notified to send their bonds and scrip to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds or signed the agreement are requested to do so by November first, after which date bonds can only be received subject to such conditions as the committee may fix.

Copies of the agreement can be found at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or at the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.

JOS. S. STOUT, 25 Broad St., New York.
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK, 60 Wall St., New York.
WM. H. BLACKORER, 10 South St., Baltimore. } Bondholders' Committee.
CHARLES D. FISHER, Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore.
J. BRANDEIS MATTHEWS, (Room 1002) 43 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Counsel, 43 Cedar St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of CONSOLIDATED ICE CO.,
28D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
New York, Oct. 26, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared and will be payable November 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 4th, 1898. The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M., November 4th, 1898, until November 16th, 1898. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, unless otherwise instructed.
H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company.
N. MONSARRAT, RECEIVER.
Columbus, Ohio, October 24th, 1898.
The coupons due November 1st, 1898, on the Ohio and West Virginia Railway Company's First Mortgage seven per cent. bonds will be paid on and after November 1st, 1898, on presentation at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.
N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 26, 1898.
91st Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1st.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2d.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 21, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., on the capital stock, was declared, payable Nov. 1st prox.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 3d proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 18th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next.
Transfer books will remain closed to November 1st. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, October 25, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1898.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, October 25th, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable November 10th.
Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

The Hormiguero Central Co. of Cuba,
New York Office, No. 69 Wall St.—The coupon, No. 16, due on Nov. 1, on the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold bonds of this company, will be paid on presentation at this office.
LORENZO M. GILLET, Treasurer.

United States Express Company,
49 Broadway, New York, October 24, 1898.
180TH DIVIDEND.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Nov. 1 at 3 o'clock and reopened Nov. 16.
THEODORE F. WOOD, 2d Vice-Pres. and Treas.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Oct. 24, 1898.
The COUPONS due Nov. 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the "PRATT COAL AND IRON COMPANY," will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

The security market shows some broadening tendencies, almost 400,000 shares being traded in yesterday, and the list of transactions including about 100 different issues. Standard railway stocks generally advanced, this being especially true of those in which dealings were heaviest.

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London was a moderate buyer of stocks here, and some commission house buying was in evidence. Both of these developments were new, for while commission brokers have recently been practically doing nothing London has been a free seller.

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In the bond market even more firmness showed that in stocks. Here many conspicuous isuses scored advances, and some bonds which lately have been under pressure recovered sharply.

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Activity and strength in bonds reflects continuing investment demands akin to what was in evidence at the beginning of the broadening stock market a few months ago. It has been some time since transactions in bonds reached yesterday's figures—over $3,500,000.

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Money market conditions show further inclination toward lower rates, time money being offered yesterday in abundance at figures below any recently quoted. On no side is heard any of the old bear complaints of stock market troubles imminent, because of money market squeezes. This bugaboo cut a consequential figure a month or so ago, but those Wall Street interests which were most worried then are now apparently confident that present ease is to continue—even that lower interest rates may soon prevail. Especially is this true in local banking circles.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $1,000 3s, registered, at 105¼; $1,000 do, coupon, at 105⅞@105¾@105⅞, and $200 do, small, at 105½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. Co.	½	Minn. Iron, t. r. Sta.	1
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	¾
Canada South.	½	Nat. Lead Co.	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	N. J. Central	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	North American	½
C., M. & St. P.	1	Penn. Railroad	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. Southwestern	½
C., L. & W. pf.	1½	St. P. & O.	1¼
Consol. Gas.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
D. & R. G. pf.	¾	Union Pacific	½
Erie	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Lake Erie & West pf.	½	W. Chi. Street	¾
Louis. & Nash.	½	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Michigan Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1⅞	Inter. Paper Co.	2¼
C., H. V. & T.	1½	Inter. Paper Co. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. L. Southwest pf.	⅝
Gen. Electric	1	St. P., M. & M.	4½
Great North. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	St. P., M. & M. 4½s	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. in.	1
Long Island 4s	1⅛	Tenn. C & I. Imp.	
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1	6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Green Bay deb. B.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
O. & M. Sp. Div. 6s	3		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $136,994,284; balance, $6,458,969; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $406,934.

Money on call in London at 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 15-16 per cent. for short and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ for long and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94¼@94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount@par. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were regular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ½, to 13; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 65½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 57⅝. Declined—New York Central, ½, to 117¾; Erie first preferred, ½, to 32⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 77½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 111¾, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 111⅞. Atchison sold at 13½, Canadian Pacific at 83⅜; Pennsylvania at 60¼, and Reading at 8½. British consols advanced ⅛, to 109 1-16 for money, and 1-16, to 109⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes from the last report: Total reserve increased, £606,000; circulation decreased, £142,000; bullion increased, £464,687; "other" securities increased, £1,834,000; "other" deposits increased, £2,124,000; public deposits decreased, £600,000; notes reserve increased, £632,000; Government securities decreased, £905,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 49 per cent., is now 48.65 per cent., against a decline from 48.30 per cent. to 47.63 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

In Paris rentes sold at 101f. 87½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 35c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased, 875,000 francs; Treasury notes current increased, 37,700,000 francs; gold on hand decreased, 550,000 francs; bills discounted increased, 96,200,000 francs; silver on hand increased, 25,000 francs.

WESTERN SENTIMENT BULLISH.

The West becomes bullish. Chicago is buying Granger railroad stocks. The advance of St. Paul yesterday was to some extent helped along by a pool in which Chicago financiers have joined.

PAPER TRUST WEAK.

International Paper stock was one of the weak features in yesterday's market, the preferred dropping a point, while the common shares fell between two and three. It develops that differences of opinion exist among insiders as to the advisability of paying an immediate dividend upon the common stock. Such dividends were freely predicted when the stock was some points higher than it sells at now.

DENVER PREFERRED AND LONDON.

Denver and Rio Grande preferred sold up to 55½ yesterday and closed above 55, showing a gain of nearly 1 per cent. Again there was inside buying, but yesterday's purchases were more largely for the account of Europe. One speculative interest also took about 700 shares of the stock.

LOCAL GAS STOCKS STRONG.

The ado over local gas company fights loses something of its vehemence. A large short interest has accumulated in Consolidated Gas and some other stocks on the recently much advanced theory that a reckless warfare of rates was sure because of the New Amsterdam Company's ambition to quickly accumulate a long list of customers. Various signs appear suggesting that such stock market campaigning has been somewhat overdone. Consolidated Gas rose a whole point yesterday on insignificant transactions, and New Amsterdam's quotation was similarly advanced.

BEAR FACTORS DIMINISHING.

Mr. Henry Allen, head of the Stock Exchange house of Henry Allen & Co., expressed his views on the security market outlook to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Mr. Allen sees reasons for cheerfulness in almost every feature affecting the situation, and looks for rising values generally. Mr. Allen said:

"Taking the market as a whole, I am inclined toward bullishness. The strength shown by stocks, one or two industrials excepted, during the pressure recently exerted, shows that American security holders continue unshaken in their confidence. They believe in their intrinsic worth, and neither home nor foreign alarms can alter that feeling.

"One of the fears relied upon to depress the market has been that in regard to the complexion of the next Congress. In some quarters it has been asserted rather confidently that the sound-money forces would return to Washington diminished in numbers—even in a minority. Closer scrutiny of the situation will, I think, furnish very strong evidence that such a result is altogether out of the question. It is becoming more and more apparent as the day of election approaches that there is going to be another sound-money majority in the next House. Following such an event—and there seems to be no reason whatever to doubt it—there will be a time of healthy industrial and commercial activity, extending over the next three or four years. Confidence will strengthen, the advocates of cheap money will thereafter recede from their hopeless position, and the excellent underlying conditions which are being reported as to general business will have opportunity to make themselves felt to their full extent.

"The existence of troubled relations between the leading powers of Europe has also been advanced as a reason for bearishness. Conflict in that quarter is exceedingly unlikely, however. And the demand for American cereals in either event is not going to be any less. Western business will be immense this Fall, and the Granger roads are assured of earnings that will eclipse anything in their previous history. This is the view commonly taken by those who have given the railroad conditions of the West most consideration, and who are in touch with the realities which must eventually govern these conditions. All such stocks as Rock Island and St. Paul should be brought to a market value of 120 on the basis of 5 per cent. dividends.

"Foreign buying must return with confidence to this market. When scares pass away the investor from abroad will be largely interested in American securities. It is difficult to see what he can better do with his funds. No securities are anywhere being offered for sale which promise him an investment that can prove nearly so satisfactory.

"After the present doubts peculiar to the election have joined the numerous other bearish contentions of those who belittle the natural strength of securities and the inspiriting business conditions existing everywhere, I am firmly of opinion that the market will be stronger than at any period of buoyancy in its recent experience."

THE SUGAR TRADE WAR.

Sugar Trust was again strong in the early trading yesterday, selling up close to 116, but toward the close it weakened and broke sharply, selling down to 112½, and closing with a net loss of about 2 points. Transactions in the stock approximated 90,000 shares, it being by far the most active issue of the day.

The most important development regarding Sugar Trust yesterday was the report that the Doscher refinery is to commence operations on Monday, this being supplemented by rumor from lower Wall Street that the Doscher schedules are already out. Much attention was also given to a discussion of the relations between the Trust and the Wholesale Grocers' Association. It was pointed out by trade authorities that the grocers are now able to make demands upon the Trust which hitherto would not have been listened to, the association having assurances from outside refineries upon which to base calculations.

An advance in refined sugar was reported, following upon the advance in the price of raw sugars. It was significant, however, that this advance was not led by the Trust, but by independent interests.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S DIVIDEND.

A Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad says that it is now certain that a dividend upon the company's common stock will be declared next month.

CLOSER TRAFFIC RELATIONS.

Though Philadelphia business was yesterday suspended, it was estimated in Wall Street that much of the buying of Pennsylvania and New York Central Railway stocks came from that quarter, where it is said that assurances are current in high circles that the Pennsylvania management is ready to join in closer traffic relations with the Vanderbilt system than ever hitherto—that, indeed, certain annoying rivalries hitherto existing are about to be extinguished.

MYSTERY IN TOBACCO.

Tobacco Trust fluctuated wildly in the first few minutes of trading yesterday, transactions being made at 126 and 128 practically at the same time. Thereafter the stock varied between 128 and 129½, and closed showing a small fractional gain for the day. There were further indications of liquidation by inside interests.

No actual developments concerning Tobacco Trust affairs came to light during the day, and mystery still surrounded the pending war and the two tobacco concerns recently organized. It was reported that a new company having for its purpose the absorption of the American Tobacco Company and of plug interests now outside of the Trust is to have a capital of $75,000,000, half of which is to be common and half preferred stock. Many rumors regarding the consolidation of the plug tobacco manufacturers were in circulation. It was not, however, claimed by insiders that the Liggett & Meyers establishment is to go into the combination. In fact, there have been recently many secessions among tobacco interests who were formerly willing to enter the Continental Company, these concerns having now, it is said, decided to east their fortunes with the Liggett & Meyers Company.

READY FOR DIVIDENDS.

An officer of the Chicago and Great Western Company has received from the London Directors of the road (including Mr. William Lidderdale, ex-Governor of the Bank of England) assurances that dividends upon the preferred A stock of the company can be begun immediately after New Year's.

THE BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

The Granger stocks were in small supply yesterday, and there was very fair demand for all of the group. Commission house clients who have been maintaining their bullishness on the stocks and refusing to liquidate during the decline, now seem disposed to average their holdings.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Vote of stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company to increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Election of Joseph M. Byrne of this city to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Demand for proxies for Burlington's annual election. Premium offered for their use.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Decrease of $9,338 in New York, Ontario and Western's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $46,452 since July 1.

Correctness of the report that the St. Paul had purchased the Mason City and Fort Dodge Railroad doubted by Vice President Bond of the St. Paul.

Meeting of newly elected Board of Directors of Union Pacific. Present officers re-elected.

Decrease of $6,260 in Cleveland, Canton and Southern's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $3,735 since July 1.

Atchison and Pike's Peak first 6 per cent. stricken from the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Payment begun by Northwestern and Omaha Companies of interest on their respective funded debt due on Nov. 1.

Increase of $112,554 in Union Pacific's net earnings for September, making an increase of $502,063 since July 1.

Meeting in Chicago of representatives of all the railroads interested in immigrant traffic for the purpose of making an agreement for a division traffic and the adoption and maintenance of certain rates by all lines.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in October showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,374
Chicago Great Western	4,206
Evansville and Terre Haute	2,375
Flint and Pere Marquette	4,308
Total increase 4 roads	$12,263
Increase previously reported	467,485
Total increase 26 roads	$479,748

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$1,085
Evansville and Indianapolis	494
Ohio River	4,006
Total decrease 3 roads	$5,585
Decrease previously reported	117,195
Total decrease 17 roads	$122,780
Net increase	$356,968

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	220	222
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	3	5½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	127	129
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40¼	40½
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94	94⅝
Union Ferry	44	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	28
Amsterdam preferred	65½	66½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20¼	21½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	85	90
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	83
Standard Gas, New York	125	129
Standard Gas pf.	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	102¼	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	19
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	63	63½
Glucose pf.	107½	108¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	118	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	19	20
Standard Distilling pf.	67½	68½
Standard Oil Trust	418	420
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	166½	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat 5s	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22½	23½

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Oct.	$34,346	$32,972	$34,611
From July 1	542,695	505,696	493,501
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	925
3d week Oct.	$122,836	$118,610	$102,529
From July 1	1,804 546	1,754,771	1,499,169
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
3d week Oct.	$71,990	$73,075	$59,180
From July 1	1,134,270	1,136,249	923,974
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Oct.	$6,621	$7,115	$5,404
From July 1	110,809	112,487	97,906
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week Oct.	$25,328	$22,953	$20,189
From July 1	403,642	413,194	329,976
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	635
3d week Oct.	$63,486	$59,178	$49,485
From Jan. 1	2,407,277	2,205,658	2,099,754
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Oct.	$23,228	$27,234	$22,979
From Jan. 1	778,419	774,675	795,748
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	$62,013	$53,690	$62,496
Op. expenses	56,685	41,202	51,713
Net earnings	6,228	12,488	10,783
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	156,350	144,122	190,454
Net earnings	22,633	26,368	37,511
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	353,630	356,367	338,976
Expen. and taxes.	248,566	241,965	234,475
Net earnings	105,064	114,402	104,501
Pro. ex. to g. e'rn.	70¼	67⅞	69¼
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,089,379	1,151,180	1,135,226
Net earnings	337,294	383,746	394,640
UNION PACIFIC for September—			
Gross earnings	1,752 615	1,766,705	1,423,231
Op. expenses	901,826	1,058,467	861,005
Net earnings	820,761	708,237	562,226
Pro. ex. to g. e'rn.	52⅜	60⅛	60⅝
From July 1 to September 30—			
Gross earnings	4,793,260	4,793,995	4,179,355
Net earnings	2,173,542	1,671,479	1,594,033

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exch'ge	168	Mechanics'	160
Broadway	220	Mercantile	167
Butch. & Drovers'	67	National Union	230
Chatham	290	New York	220
Commerce	206	New York County	1200
Continental	91	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Corn Exchange	260	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	160	Park	320
Garfield National	1050	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155⅞
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	460	Seventh National	130
Irving	150	State of New York	108
Leather Manfrs'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	150
Manhattan	200		

There was a sale of 30 shares of Chatham at 290.

Portraits of Gen. Kitchener and Major Marchand in the Illustrated Supplement of The New York Times, Sunday, October 30th.—Adv.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼c.

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On the Stock Exchange 2,200 shares of Phoenix sold at .19@.18@.19.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 300 Brunswick at .15, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .71, 500 Ophir at .55, 800 Phoenix at .17@.18, 1,000 Union at .20 seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .001½ cash; 13,000 Cannon Ball at .005 cash @004⅜, 3,000 Justine at .02@.01⅞, 69,000 Old Gold at .005½@.008 buyer 30 @ .006⅛, 4,000 Pilgrim at .004, 900 Rocky Mountain at .05 cash @.03 cash; 5,000 Sentinel at .002 buyer 5, and 100 Work at .08 buyer 10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.81	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.06	Kings. & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.14	La Crosse	.07
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.14	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.10	Mexican	.10
Chollar	.05	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	.60	Plymouth Con	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.55
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Con	1.75
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Kingston & Pem.	.12
Alamo	.03	La Crosse	.14
Argentum Juanita	.21	Leadville Con.	.07
Anaconda	.50	Little Chief	.20
Belcher	.07	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.16	Moulton	.20
Breece	.90	Mollie Gibson	.21
Brunswick Con.	.16	Mount Rosa	.16
Crippple Creek Con.	.07	Ontario	3.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	1.75
Chollar	.08	Occidental	.40
Crown Point	.07	Portland	1.40
Chyrsolite	.12	Plymouth	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.72	Gold M. Co.	.16
Creede & C. Co.	.04	Phoenix	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Potosi	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Pharmacist	.08
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Quicksilver	1.25
Crescent	.03	Quicksilver, pf.	4.00
Deadwood Terra	.45	Specimen	.02
Eureka Con	.20	Savage	.05
Father De Smet	.10	Sierra Nevada	.68
Gold & Globe	.02	Standard	1.25
Gould & Curry	.13	Small Hopes	1.00
Golden Fleece	.18	Union	.20
Hale & Norcross	.85	Union Con.	.20
Homestake	50.00	Utah	.05
Iron Silver	.65	Victor	1.10

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

7	7649	18885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	18893	18897	32127	37685	45410
226	7654	18925	18937	32184	37704	45415
248	7656	18934	18938	32240	37829	45419
280	7704	18953	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	18959	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	18953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	18980	18999	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14008	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
341	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45507
374	7954	14036	19032	32360	37911	45510
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37941	45571
400	7997	14081	14038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45617
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32778	37988	45853
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46283
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14198	19441	32927	38870	46303
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38893	46367
726	8187	14199	19450	32985	38894	46368
728	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14834	19508	33023	38405	46421
735	8202	14837	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14842	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14860	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14876	19905	33114	38582	46433
741	8279	14892	19921	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19934	33122	38808	46459
988	8816	14447	19968	33124	38689	46463
1074	8825	14477	19969	33127	38701	46473
1100	8349	14481	20010	33203	38706	46476
1145	8362	14501	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46490
1307	8365	14521	20576	33245	38709	46506
1408	8393	14526	20307	33271	38712	46516
1841	8365	14577	20411	33263	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20465	33302	38717	46655
2205	8417	14685	20475	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20501	33306	38766	46673
2211	8461	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2238	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33580	38958	46733
2235	8484	14838	20604	33599	38962	46809
2263	8636	14841	20605	33021	39114	46867
2280	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2266	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46822
2418	8728	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2853	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20788	33717	39205	46894
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46907
3088	8933	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	33807	39272	47047
3306	8958	14902	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39710	47222
3829	9038	15172	20921	34157	39761	47224
3845	9053	15215	20931	34169	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47223
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15227	20998	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47246
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9226	15428	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47833
4076	9287	15580	21082	34304	40039	47837
4092	9308	15585	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41283	47411
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41285	47411
4169	9515	15618	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465

6988	12870	18002	31385	36031	44810	53031
6990	12871	18016	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44903	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37091	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31489	37206	45100	53056
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45133	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18481	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37380	45226	53093
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37407	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45250	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45293	53205
7266	13205	18736	31791	37558	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31784	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7297	13710	18780	31820	37470	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31850	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31928	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32084	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18885	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37604	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624			
8	647	1288	1876	2454	3057	3654			
23	660	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677			
24	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3682			
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3997			
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711			
51	671	1341	1967	2526	3109	3720			
64	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745			
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748			
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	4752			
107	719	1353	1985	2565	3145	3757			
117	726	1366	2024	2572	3150	3758			
127	729	1372	2026	2578	3157	3759			
134	741	1405	2028	2589	3158	3760			
142	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771			
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794			
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797			
220	756	1435	2051	2618	3176	3815			
226	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830			
258	795	1447	2095	2665	3203	3844			
268	800	1456	2115	2686	3208	3869			
304	815	1473	2121	2697	3238	3881			
313	834	1512	2129	2698	3246	3884			
322	888	1513	2143	2708	3250	3886			
323	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3887			
324	852	1524	2145	2735	3284	3893			
329	849	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913			
354	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3915			
360	880	1540	2156	2753	3318	3931			
365	892	1551	2162	2770	3319	3936			
368	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3956			
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3964			
378	907	1570	2178	2705	3339	3967			
392	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980			
399	937	1590	2206	2819	3347	3984			
404	912	1601	2218	2820	3356	3989			
410	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002			
411	949	1632	2232	2830	3372	4010			
412	951	1639	2242	2860	3383	4013			
443	952	1646	2254	2862	3419	4024			
463	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029			
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3425	4032			
466	985	1663	2294	2875	3436	4057			
470	996	1666	2297	2887	3453	4071			
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074			
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4086			
495	1027	1732	2310	2922	3478	4090			
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100			
506	1054	1749	2314	2935	3487	4101			
510	1068	1758	2315	2948	3494	4114			
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3	4125			
528	1070	1787	2338	2954	3516	4120			
536	1081	1798	2336	2956	3537	4128			
544	1101	1805	2346	2963	3539	4134			
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136			
565	1120	1819	2370	2974	3552	4140			
572	1148	1821	2386	2987	3563	4159			
584	1152	1823	2389	2997	3569	4160			
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166			
615	1191	1830	2407	3031	3583	4179			
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4188			
C33	1261	1847	2445						

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
C. E. SATTERLEE,
New York, October 1st, 1898.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New York, August 15, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

8	443	1550	1988	2164	2547	2780	3020
22	460	1588	1950	2197	2565	2812	3084
26	1311	1621	1954	2218	2612	2824	3085
92	1340	1651	1955	2214	2621	2826	3106
137	1363	1658	1972	2250	2646	2832	3125
152	1376	1725	2000	2318	2678	2853	3131
156	1379	1740	2001	2347	2708	2862	3133
256	1402	1750	2048	2408	2729	2808	3158
263	1406	1778	2085	2409	2732	2899	3203
280	1451	1821	2087	2413	2736	2901	3265
284	1503	1835	2097	2462	2745	2908	
384	1530	1855	2102	2465	2754	2987	

as the numbers of the ninety-four bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, }
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the election of Directors for the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 170 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1898.

WILLIAM McDOWELL,
Stockholder of said Corporation.

To the Stockholders of the American Malting Company.

You are hereby notified that the Annual Stockholders' Meeting will be held on Thursday, November 10th, 1898, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 83 Montgomery Street, in the City of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on the 21st day of October, 1898, until said meeting has been held.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD MERRICK, Secretary.

The Nassau Bank,

New York, Oct. 24th, 1898.

The Annual Election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 8th.

Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Home Bank,

303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 7, 1898, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, November 3d, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 27, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
30¼	31	1,475	Am. Malting Co. pf.	30⅜	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
70½	70¾	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
37⅝	37¾	2,340	American Cotton Oil	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	+ ¼
87	87½	53	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
134	136	55	American Express	134	135	134	135	.....
11¾	11⅞	716	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
33	34½	4	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
113¾	113⅝	90,851	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114⅜	115⅜	112½	113¼	- 1⅝
108¾	...	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108⅜	108⅝	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
30	30¼	400	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	30½	30⅝	30½	30¾	+1¼
128⅞	129	28,705	American Tobacco	128	129½	126	129	+ ¼
11¾	12	50	Ann Arbor	12	12	12	12	.....
12¾	12⅞	925	At., T. & S. F.	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
36	36⅜	9,863	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36⅞	35⅞	36⅜	+ ⅛
44	44⅜	200	B. & O., all Im. pd.	44½	44½	44½	44½	.....
42	42½	1,425	B. & O. pf., wh'n iss.	42	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
68¾	69	100	Bay State Gas	69	69	69	69	.....
2¾	2⅞	200	Bay State Gas pf.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	.....
65½	65⅝	4,690	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65½	- ⅛
53	54	500	Canada Southern	52½	53	52½	53	+ ½
81⅝	82¼	200	Canadian Pacific	81⅝	81⅞	81⅝	81¾	+ ⅛
25	26	630	Central Pacific	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
21¾	22	2,380	Chesapeake & Ohio	21½	22	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
116¾	117	26,085	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116½	117¼	116⅝	116⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	14½	2,945	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
42¼	43⅛	1,425	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42¼	43⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
108⅝	108¾	49,420	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108¾	109¾	108¾	109⅝	+1
102	103	510	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	102½	103	102	102	.....
131½	132	800	Chicago & North'w.	131¾	132	131¾	132	+ ⅜
103½	103⅝	24,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102	103⅝	102	103⅝	+1⅜
33¼	34	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
39½	40	1,150	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅜
46	47	420	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	46	47	46	47	+1⅛
15	16½	20	Colorado Midland pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
20½	21½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
3	3½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	- 1⅛
176	177½	552	Consolidated Gas	176	177	176	177	+1
48½	49	625	Consolidated Ice	48½	48½	48	48	+ ¼
102	102½	491	Delaware & Hudson	103	103	102½	102½	+ ¼
55¼	55⅝	3,135	Denver & R. G. pf.	55½	55½	54½	55⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	12¾	100	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
32⅜	32½	915	Erie 1st pf.	32⅛	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
16¼	16¾	100	Erie 2d pf.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	- ⅛
29½	29⅝	4,147	Fed. Steel, when iss.	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	71	5,926	Fed. Steel pf., wh'n is.	70⅜	71¼	70½	71	+ ¼
81½	82¼	461	General Electric	81⅛	83⅛	82	82	-1
137	137½	617	Great Northern pf.	137	137	137	137	- ⅛
108¾	109	681	Illinois Central	108¾	109	108¾	108⅞	+ ¼
93	...	600	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
50¼	51	2,200	Int. Paper	51	51	49¾	49¾	-2¼
86	88	300	Int. Paper pf.	86½	86½	86	86	-1
16	16¼	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16	16⅜	16	16	.....
48	49	130	Laclede Gas	49	49	49	49	+ ½
92	94	30	Laclede Gas pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
14	15	50	Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	.....
63	63¾	100	L. E. & West. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
190½	193	30	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	.....
56¾	56¾	9,357	Louisville & Nashville.	57⅛	57⅜	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
96¾	96¾	4,064	Manhattan Con	96½	97	96½	96½	+ ½
150½	160	940	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159¾	160	159¾	159¾	+ ¼
106½	107½	100	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	+1
90	92	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	- ⅛
126¾	127¾	100	Minn, Iron, t. r., std.	127	127	127	127	+1
10¾	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	2,310	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅜	1,120	Missouri Pacific	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	600	National Biscuit Co.	33	33	33	33	.....
94	97¾	24	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97	97¾	97	97¾	+ ¼
33¼	34	650	National Lead Co.	33¼	34	33¼	34	+1
109	112	125	National Lead Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
5⅞	6	2,050	National Linseed Oil.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
88	89	160	New Jersey Central.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
98¼	100	420	New York Air Brake.	100¾	100½	90⅝	99⅞	- ⅜
114⅝	115	945	New York Central	114⅝	114⅞	114⅜	114¾	.....
49½	50	310	Norfolk & West. pf.	49½	49½	49	49¼	.....
6	6½	320	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	40½	10,373	Northern Pacific	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	75¾	2,165	Northern Pacific pf.	75¼	75¾	75¼	75½	+ ¼
14¾	14¾	400	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	- ⅛
32⅜	33	850	Pacific Mail	33½	33⅞	33	33	- ¼
118	119	356	Pennsylvania R. R.	118	118⅝	118	118⅝	+1
3	5	15	Peo. & Eastern	3	3	3	3	.....
103¾	104	5,465	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅞	104⅜	103¾	103⅞	+ ⅛
196	197	447	Pull'n Pal. Car Co.	196	197	196	196½	+ ½
16	17	10	Reading	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
29¼	29⅝	900	Reading 1st pf.	29¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
18¾	19½	300	Reading 2d pf.	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	200	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	- ⅛
63¼	63¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	600	St. Louis Southw.	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	2,225	St. L. Southw. pf.	13½	13¾	13	13	- ⅜
89	91	1,200	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
168	172	250	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	168	168	168	168	-1½
81	81½	1,988	St. Paul & Omaha.	80¼	81	80¼	81	+1¼
160	40	40	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	160	160	160	160	.....
22¼	23	250	Southern Pacific	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	8¾	200	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	4,040	Southern Railway pf.	34¾	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	440	Standard R. R.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
27½	28¼	1,700	Texas Coal & Iron.	28½	28¾	28	28	- ⅛
13¾	13¾	160	Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¾
150	153	152	Third Avenue	150	153	150	153	.....
32½	32¾	2,970	Union Pacific	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
64	64½	16,026	Union Pacific pf.	63¾	64	63¾	64	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅞	500	U.P., D. & G., 1st in.pd.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	- ¼
64½	65	1,105	U. S. Leather pf.	65	65	64¾	64¾	.....
42	42¼	12,205	United States Rubber	42	43¾	42	42¾	+1
103⅛	103¾	2,745	U. S. Rubber pf.	104¼	104½	103½	103½	- ⅛
200	203	600	Wabash pf.	205	205	201¾	203	- ⅜
94	96	400	West Chicago Street.	94	94¾	94	94¾	+ ¼
91¾	92¼	2,331	Western Union Tel.	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¼	+ ⅛
Sales.....		369,549						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s		Long Island G M 4s	
1,000	101½	10,000	91⅝
1,000	101⅝	L & N. Nash., Flor & S 1st	
5,000	101⅜	9,000 20f	97½

HARVARD WINS AT GOLF.

Her Team Defeats Yale for the Championship at the Ardsley Links—Match Furnished Sensations.

Harvard won the golf team championship yesterday on the Ardsley Club links, beating Yale, the victor of the last two seasons, after a match which in some features is unprecedented in American golf annals. This, however, was not the only sensational event of the day, for James F. Curtis of Harvard, and the present intercollegiate champion, failed to get a place among the qualifying eight contestants in the afternoon for the individual championship. He took 95 strokes for his round, while 91 was the maximum qualifying figure. The lowest score was made by Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., the ablest golfer in Columbia, who did 83 strokes.

The team contest was played in the morning, and the unexpected finish of a tie at eleven holes each was the result. The play-off in the afternoon, which after considerable discussion was played over the entire course, went in favor of Harvard by twelve holes, her team of six men scoring sixteen holes to four for the New Haven lads.

Yale lost her third successive victory and permanent possession of the team championship cup by an easy little three-foot put. It was played by T. M. Robertson, one of the ablest of the newer Yale golfers, and who demonstrated his ability in the morning by defeating W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., by three holes. Had Robertson sent his ball, at that critical stage of the game, into the hole, Yale would have won the most hotly-contested team match ever played, by one hole.

Robertson and Cutting were the last to finish the round in the morning, and as they came down to the home hole the Yale man was three ahead. The score then was eleven holes for each, and consequently the decision of the match rested upon the winning of the last hole. The entire body of Yale and Harvard golfers, and many representatives from Columbia and Princeton, crowded around the green anxiously awaiting the result. On his fifth shot Robertson lay within three feet of the hole, and as Cutting overputted, sending his ball nearly six feet beyond, and just missed by half an inch going down in six, the Yale contingent confidently looked for a victory, and her team prepared to give Robertson a rousing cheer. The Yale man putted, missing by four inches, and his clubmates ground their teeth in bitter disappointment. The hole was halved in seven strokes, tying the game.

Then arose the question, which for nearly half an hour occasioned a heated discussion. Yale insisted that the tie, according to the rule regulating individual match play rounds, should be played off by one hole for each pair. Harvard vehemently declined to accept this method, claiming that the rule was not intended to apply in tie matches between teams. Both sides were stubborn, and it began to look as though the tie would never be played off. Finally Yale, gracefully and sportsmanlike, yielded, and the match was played over the full course, the scores also counting in the qualifying round for the individual championship. The pairing in the team match, with scores by holes, is:

YALE.	Holes.	HOWARD.	Holes.
Courtlandt D. Barnes.	3	J. H. Choate, Jr....	0
John Reid, Jr.....	4	George C. Clark, Jr...	0
E. F. Hinkle.....	0	G. G. Hubbard.....	9
F. C. Havemeyer....	0	J. E. Averill.....	2
Walter B. Smith.....	1	James F. Curtis.....	0
T. M. Robertson.....	3	W. B. Cutting, Jr....	0
Total.....	11	Total.....	11

The match in the afternoon resulted in quite a reversal of form in several cases, Robertson, who had previously got the better of Cutting, was turned down by three holes, the same as he had won by in the morning, and Barnes, who had furnished a veritable surprise by defeating Joseph H. Choate, Jr., allowed the Harvard golfer to win by eight holes. Hubbard won his match against Hinkle by five holes, while Havemeyer and Averill played a tie game. The only Yale players to win were Reid, who beat Clark by two holes, and Smith, who defeated Curtis by the same number, making a total of sixteen for Harvard and four for Yale. The team championship cup will therefore remain in the possession of Harvard until next Fall.

The qualifying round for the individual intercollegiate championship brought out only twenty players, but only eighteen scores were turned in. Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., of Columbia led the field with eighty-three strokes, and next to him came John Stuart of Princeton with eighty-seven strokes. The first eight qualified to continue the contest to-day at match play, and they are, with complete scores:

Cornelius Fellowes, Jr. Columbia—									
Out	4	5	5	3	5	4	4	5	5—40
In	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	7	5—43
Total									83
Chauncey H. Murphey, Princeton—									
Out	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	5	5—45
In	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	6—43
Total									88
John Reid, Jr., Yale—									
Out	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	5—39
In	5	6	3	6	4	7	7	5	6—49
Total									88
Walter B. Smith, Yale—									
Out	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—40
In	6	5	4	7	5	4	5	5	8—49
Total									89
J. Stuart, Princeton—									
Out	5	4	5	4	5	7	4	6	5—45
In	5	4	3	6	4	5	5	5	5—42
Total									87
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard:									
Out	7	6	5	3	5	5	4	5	5—45
In	5	6	4	5	4	5	5	5	7—46
Total									91
Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Harvard:									
Out	4	4	4	4	7	5	4	6	7—45
In	5	5	4	5	4	6	5	5	7—46
Total									91
W. H. Dixon, Columbia:									
Out	5	4	4	6	5	5	5	6	5—44
In	6	4	4	4	5	6	5	6	7—47
Total									91

The others, with total scores, are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. D. Childs, Princeton	46	46	92
J. G. Averill, Harvard	45	47	92
F. C. Havemeyer, Yale	43	49	92
James F. Curtis, Harvard	47	46	93
H. L. Wilson, Princeton	46	47	93
T. M. Robertson, Yale	45	49	94
Chester Griswold, Jr., Princeton	47	48	95
George C. Clark, Jr., Harvard	47	48	95
S. F. Morris, Columbia	51	48	99
L. Coggswell, Jr., Yale	47	52	99

The eight eligible players were drawn to play this morning as follows: Smith and Fellows, Cutting and Murphey, Dixon and Choate, Reid and Stuart.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwelling in Fifty-second Street Sold—Sale for Improvement in Nineteenth Street Reported.

John N. Golding has sold to Henry Sanford, ex-President of the Adams Express Company, for about $75,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling 50 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

Gustave L. Morgenthau has bought from the New York Turn Verein the building formerly occupied by it, 66 and 68 East Fourth Street, running through to Third Street, on a plot 50 by 192.

It is reported that Jacob D. Butler has bought and resold to John F. Scannell, with a building loan, the old four-story house 39 East Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Francisco Bianchi, for about $80,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 20 East Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Ducret & Eddison have sold the five-story double apartment house No. 63 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99 to P. Stahl on private terms.

Max Hart has sold to Bridget Whelan, for about $23,000, the five-story flat 63 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.

John N. Golding reports the following rentals: 18 West Thirty-seventh Street, for Anna L. McCreery, to Mary C. McKay; 20 Gramercy Park, for Stuyvesant Fish, to William Schall, Jr.; 13 West Thirty-seventh Street, for Sarah W. Downer, to Joseph T. Tower; 6 West Forty-seventh Street, for Edward L. Coster; 50 East Fifty-third Street, for Dr. Cutler, to W. D. McKim; 65 West Forty-fifth Street to Edward Prime; the stable 193 Lexington Avenue to H. Harkness Flagler; the stable 50 East Fifty-first Street to Joseph Pulitzer, and the store 499 Fifth Avenue to Udall & Ballou.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold at public auction to Harry A. Monroe, for $28,000 each, the two five-story flats 68 and 70 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 33.4 by 100.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Annie Carter, for $17,750, the plot on the east side of Mott Avenue, extending through to the New York and Harlem Railroad, north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 221.7 by 25.6 by 216.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Jessie Meyer, for $10,200, the three-story brick building 36 New Chambers Street, southwest corner of Rose Street, on a triangular plot 35.2½ by 31.7 by 17.11½; also, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiffs, H. Koehler & Co., for $146, all title and interest of Louis Goldstein in the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 112 Sheriff Street, 25 by 100; also, by order of the Sheriff, to Weber & Anderson, for $239, all title and interest of Anton Hermanny, Jr., in the three-story frame dwelling on Harrison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, west side, 100 feet south of McGraw Avenue, 25 by 90.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John M. Knox, trustee, for $13,750, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 5 Sixth Avenue, 18 by 70.

To-Day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Thompson, referee, 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 415 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 238 and 240 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 450 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $27,872; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 1,992, 1,904, and 1,996 Webster Avenue, southeast corner of Alden Place, 50 by 75, three-story frame tenements, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $6,350; subject to other mortgages for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 229 Hudson Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 17.80 by 52.8; Daniel Mooney of 29 State Street, owner; J. B. Cushman, architect; cost, $12,500.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 87; Mrs. Peppi Wertheim of 279 Delancey Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of the Boulevard, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.9; Mary A. Cannon of 360 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; George J. Eberts of 82 Lawrence Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, Second and Third Avenues, for a one-story iron and frame house for trainmen, 54 by 36; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; J. Waterhouse, architect; cost, $6,000.

Eleventh Street, southeast corner of Dry Dock Street, for a two-story brick stable, 22.1 by 100.4; C. B. Chisholm of Morristown, N. J., owner; W. N. Elbert of 328 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for six five-story brick tenements, 25 by 87; Frederick Haas of 514 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $95,000.

Poplar Street, south side, 151.4 feet east of Forest Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 331.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 50 by 25; Joseph J. Gleason owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $4,000.

Virginia Avenue, west side, 101.3 feet south of Ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings and shop, 18 by 28; Annie Hantz, owner; Jacob Hantz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 19 Jay Street, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; Mohlman estate of 120 Broadway, owner; C. W. Aitkens of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 108 feet east of the Boulevard, to a one-story frame pavilion; Philip Dietrich, owner; S. L. Modes, architect; cost, $500.

No. 436 East Houston Street, to five-story brick tenement, with store; Nathan Wolfeld, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, to a one and two story frame structure, 100 by 100; Thomas Bailey, owner; Kerby & Co., architect; cost, $500.

No. 550 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick storage house; William L. Brangan, owner; J. L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Sedgwick Avenue, corner of University Avenue, to a one-story frame boiler house; University of the City of New York, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 27.

AVENUE A, w s, 95.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Bertha Krefft to Stephen Melichar. $21,500

BRISTOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Jenning St, 22.6x59.3x irregular; Joseph Miller, Jr., to George Walter and others. 1

COLUMBINE AV, s s, 50 ft e of Jefferson Av, 50x75; Charles H. G. Ebert to Francis Heine. 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 208.4 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x85.8x17.5x90.7; David Mair to Henry and James Cleland. 4,500

FOX ST, n w corner of 165th St, 50x89.8x irregular; Benjamin Korminsky to Ernest Hammer. 583

HARRISON AV, w s, 75 ft n of Morton Place, 50x144.1x irregular; Carrie J. Singhi to Beulah P. Beckley. 1

INTERIOR LOT, n s of alley 89 ft e of Watts St, runs e — x n 11x w — x s 11; James T. Pyle to Cornelius J. Purcell and others. 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Webster Av and 71 ft s of 168th St, and 80 ft w of Brook Av, runs s 25x e 43.2 to Mill Brook x n w 25.8x w 37.4; Augustus N. Morris to William Hendrickson. 700

MADISON AV, s s, 41.2 ft e of 81st St, 25.6x95; Mayer S. Auerbach to James W. Wilsey. 1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 116th St, 21.11x82; George F. Butler to Henry Rieper and another. 1

RUTHERFURD PLACE, 4, 20.3x94; Harry T. Payne to Alice E. Bloom. 1

RUTHERFURD PLACE, 4, 20.3x94; Frank A. Bloom to Harry F. Payne. 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Plot 2, map of William O. Giles; Sarah E. Harney to William C. Hanna, Jr. 1

SIMPSON ST, or Fox St, w s, 40 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x irregular; Frank Del Balso to Angiola Ciuffi. 4,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 35 ft s of Briggs Av, 50x100; Christiana Uihlein to Margaretha Uihlein. 1

STANTON ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 58x100; Louis J. Levy to Augustus Prentice. 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 138th St, 200 ft to 139th St x102.9x irregular; Henry Morgenthau and others to Thomas S. Williams. 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 138th St, 200x102.9x irregular; Thomas S. Williams and wife to M. B. Brown. 1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Guss Diener to Winslow E. Buzby. 3,700

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Winslow E. Buzby to Jane McDonald. 3,700

TAYLOR ST (old, s s, 148 ft w of Madison Av, 16x92.5x16x92.4; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Annie Kelly. 4,015

UNION AV, w s, 245 ft s of 151st, or Beck, St, proposed, 20x100; Eugene H. Hammond to Karl Heinrich. 5,380

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 279 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 39.11x48.11x36.6x64.11; Marble Hill Real Estate Company to Joseph Sinsheimer. 1

VILLA AV, n w corner of Potter Place, 96.3x100x98.2x100; Charles A. Runk, referee, to Anna F. Ramsdell. 3,600

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft s of 179th St, old line, 24.10x irregular; Samuel Dodge to William Muller. 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, 190.2 ft w of Wales Av, 150x79.11x139.6x124.11; Wilhelmina E. Heming to William Mohr. Exch.

3D AV, 1,315, e s, 56.3x105; Augustus Prentice to George Rosenthal. 1

3D AV, e s, 112 ft n of 151st St, 112x91.6x 100x142.1; Edward E. McCall, referee, to William H. McCord and others. 150,100

4TH ST, 75 East, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser. 1

4TH ST, 25 East, also strip n s of 4th St, 138.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, 0.6x62.10; Elias Kempner to Hannah S. Cole. 40,000

7TH ST, 129, 25x97.5; William Waldorf Astor to Conrad Siemon. 16,250

50TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser. 1

53D ST, 160 West; Agnes B. D'Esplen to Jeannette Scheider. 1

57TH ST, 332 East, 25x63x25.1x84.9; Frances Gaywood to F. G. Farley. Gift

69TH ST, 309 East; Mary Sternheim to Terrence Gannon. 1

77TH ST, 329 East, 16.8x102.2; Jonas Weil and another to Paul Hellmann. 1

88TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.8; The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Eliza Segelken. 37,500

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100; Elias Kempner to Emilio Vigna. 35,000

96TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x100.8, Emil Loewenthal to Minna Loewenthal. 1

104TH ST, 58, s s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Mohr to Wilhelmina E. Henning. Exch.

104TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; John G. Kramer to Frank Koob. 18,500

111TH ST, n s, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3; Aminda Bergener to Leopold Kaufmann. 1

118TH ST, 13 West, 15.6x100.11; City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company to Giovanni Turini. 1

118TH ST, 13 West, 15.6x100.11; Giovanni Turini to Gabriel Endlich. 1

133D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Arthur F. Ducret and another to James T. Fitzpatrick, ½ part. 1

136TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Ernest Hammer to Benjamin Korminsky. 1

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to George Connor. 1

161ST ST, 563 West, 18x99.11; Mary H. Aldrich to Julia Schwartz. 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to George Fennell; 211 East 4th St, 20 years. $550

BLAKE, Robert I., to Albert Morrel; Lenox Av, s e corner of 142d St, 5 years 1,000

BOHLING, Cathrine, to John H. Bruns; College Av, 489, s w corner of 148th St, 5 years. 780

ESTATE HENRY R. A. CAREY to the New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 111-113 East 125th St, 7 months and 5 years, renewal. 1,000

GLASSHEIM, Nathan, to Celestine Solquers; 57 Macdougal St, 3 years. 1,080

GOLDHAMMER, Leopold, to Charles Rosenbaum; Mott Av, 416, n e corner of 144th St, 3 years. 660

KELLY, Henry, to Joseph Patton; 422 West 42d St, 5 5-12 years. 1,080

MURRAY, Joseph, to John Eckhoff; Park Av, 1,049, 5 years. 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDRICH, Mary H., to Cecil Charles; n s of 161st St, 246.9 ft e of the Boulevard, 9 months. $2,500

ALLIGIER, Edouard, to Charles C. Spoerry; 1,633 to 1,637 Bathgate Av, 1 year. 115

BECKLEY, Beulah P., to Charles S. Ward; w s of Harrison Av, 75 ft n of Morton Place, 3 years. 5,000

BECKLEY, Beulah P., to Frederic E. and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executors, &c.; w s of Harrison Av, 75 ft n of Morton Place, 2 years. 1,500

BRONNER, Eliza H., to William H. Bronner; s s of 93d St, 133 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 1,000

BROWN, David S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 102d St, 1 year. 70,000

BURNAP, William H., to the Westchester Fire Insurance Company; Lots 356, 357, 358, 373, 374, and 375 on Map 651, laid out by J. J. McCormick, City Island, 3 years. 6,000

CARRINGTON, Elizabeth D. and Augustus B., to Charles H. Van Hise; 460 West End Av, 1 year. 1,000

CIUFFI, Angiola, to Marie Del Balso; w s of Simpson, or Fox, St, 40 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years. 600

COLE, Hannah M., to Elias Kempner; 25 East 4th St; also n s of 4th St, 138.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, 0.6x62.10, demand. 24,000

CONNOR, George, to James T. Barry; s s of 143d St, 200 ft w of Brook Av, 2 years. 3,800

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwiser; 22 Rivington St, demand. 15,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 22 Rivington St, 5 years. 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and another, trustees; 75 East 4th St, 5 years. 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 336 East 5th St, 5 years. 28,000

ECKHOFF, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,009 Park Av, saloon lease, demand. 1,300

FISCHEL, Harry, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 218 East Broadway, 5 years. 43,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 205, 206½, and 207 Division St, 5 years. 44,000

GANNON, Terence and Margaret, to Mary Sternheim; 309 East 69th St, 5 years. 10,000

GORLIN, Samuel, to Henry M. T. Beekman; 404 Water St, ½ 25 years. 19,000

GUTTENBERG, Joseph B., to Louis Frank; 2,914 3d Av, 5 years. 10,000

HALL, Edwards, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s 66th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year. 5,000

HANNA, William C. Jr., to Sarah C. Harney; Plot 2, map of land of William O. Giles, West Farms, 5 years. 1,500

HEINE, Frances, to the Mount St. Vincent Co-operative B. & L. Association; s s Columbine Av., 50 ft e of Jefferson Av., installments. 3,250

HELLMAN, Paul, to Rosa L. and Leopold L. Barzehi; 329 East 77th St, 5 years. 8,000

HELLMAN, Paul, to Jonas Weil and another; 329 East 77th St, installments. 2,000

HENDRICKSON, William, to Mary Van Zandt; w s of Brook Av, 71 ft n of 168th St, 3 years. 1,000

HENDRICKSON, William, to Louisa B. Glacius; w s of Brook Av, 71 ft s of 168th St, 3 years. 1,500

HENNING, Wilhelmina E., to William Mohr; 58 East 104th St, 1 year. 1,600

HOFFMEYER, Anton W., and Hans C. Clausen to Margaret and John J. Radley, executors, &c.; s s of 74th St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 1½ years. 2,000

HOPKINS, Leroy, and others to John C. Gulick; n s of 169th St, 179.11 ft w of Fulton Av, new line, 3 years. 4,000

JUDSON, Thaddeus A., to George C. Engel Company; 3d Av, w s, 60.6 ft n of 65th St, 40x83.6, leasehold, installments. 2,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; n s of 11th St, 210.4 ft w of Avenue C, 1 month. 8,000

KELLY, Malachi, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; old s s of Taylor St, 148 ft w of Madison Av, old line, 2 years. 2,700

KORMINSKY, Benjamin and Jennie, to Ernest Hammer; n s of 136th St, 75 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years. 2,500

McCORD, William H., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of 3d Av, or Boston Road, 112 ft n of 141st St, 112 ft to 142d St x91.6 to Alexander Av, 1 year. 110,000

McCORD, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,597 Madison Av, 5 years. 14,000

McDONALD, Jane, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; e s of St. Lawrence Av, 100 ft s of Mansion St, installments. 2,700

McKEAN, John, to Celeste Moll; 61 East 117th St, 5 years. 28,000

MELICHER, Stephen and Aloise, to Bertha Krefft; w s of Avenue A, 95.4 ft s of 71st St, 2 years. 1,500

MEYER, Elizabeth, to William Fisher and another; n w corner of Elton Av and 155th St, ½ year. 645

MULLER, William and Louise, to Samuel Dodge; w s of Webster Av, 125 ft s of 179th St, 5 years. 2,000

OLSEN, Anette A., to Edward J. Deegan; w s of Simpson St, 57.6 ft s of Freeman St; also s e s Intervale Av, 65.2 ft s w of Freeman St, 1 year. 583

PERRIN, PAYSON & CO. to the Bowery Savings Bank; w s of Walnut Av, 139.5 ft n of 141st St, 1 year. 20,000

PERRIN, Payson, to Randolph Hurry; w s of Walnut Av, 139.5 ft n of 141st St, 1 year. 3,000

PRENTICE, Augustus, to Louis J. Levy; n s of Stanton St, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 1 year. 12,000

RAMSDELL, Anna F. and Charles F., to Virginia B. Rogers and another, trustees, &c.; n w corner Villa Av and Potter Place, 3 years. 2,750

ROSENKRANS, Charles W., to Helen E. Deuel and another; n s of 21st St, 60 ft e of 10th Av, leasehold, 1 year. 2,000

SEGELKEN, Eliza, to Abigail Watkins; s s of 88th St, 410 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years. 20,000

TOWNSEND, Priscilla H., to Josephine Wandell; 820 Greenwich St, ½ part, 2 years. 1,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Elise Kempner; s s of 92d St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, demand. 14,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Elise Kempner; s s of 92d St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, demand. 35,000

WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and 138th St, 200.1 ft to 139th St, 3 years. 42,000

WILSEY, James W., to Mayer S. Auerbach; w s of Madison Av, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 9 months. 17,000

WILSEY, James W., to Mayer S. Auerbach; w s of Madison Av, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 9 months. 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSH, John W., and others to Mary F. Sidman. Nom.

LIVINGSTON, John, to George Lowder. $1,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William H. Collins, two assignments. 4,000

QUACKENBUSH, Retta R., to Charles W. Parson. 1,250

ROBUSTO, Frank, individually and as executor, and others to Henri Strasbourger. Nom.

TODD, Judson S., to Continental Trust Company. Nom.

TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee. Nom.

THOMPSON, Mary C., to Cyrus Hitchcock. 1,400

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society to Henry Morgenthau and another. Nom.

ZIMMERMANN, Annie, to Jacob A. Zimmermann. 3,548

Mechanics' Liens.

MONROE ST, 250 and 252; Ludwig Tremel and another against Abraham Levy and D. Goldstein, owners and contractors. $3,280

WILLIS AV, 444; Elise Otto against Adolph Webber, owner; Gus P. Bruderlein, contractor. 100

7TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 132d St, 25x90; Frank Indelli against Thomas Brodie, owner; Brodie & Hanretty, contractors. 857

127TH ST, 24 and 30 West; William N. Tobin against John H. Schuller, Jr., owner and contractor. 1,750

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Frank T. Morrill against John H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, owner and contractor. 650

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER LAWS OF 1897. 418,

MADISON AV, 1,078; Mayer S. Auerbach with James W. Wilsey, (11 payments). $17,000

Lis Pendens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Clara L. Smith and another against Leopold R. Treu and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

PARK ROW, s e s, 40.2 ft n e of Ann St, 25x 63.1x25 to Ann St x12.3x0.6x52.3 to beginning; Joseph Pulitzer against National Life Association and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

SUBURBAN ST, s e corner of Briggs Av, 35x 100; Susan R. Kendall against Stephen A. Whisten, individually and as administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

1ST AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x95; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John W. Livingston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x100; Henry M. Denton against Heyman Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Stitt.

17TH ST, n e s, 421 ft n w of 2d Av, 15x92; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against Franklin Bien, trustee, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

134TH ST, 542 East; Marianne O'Gorman against Adolph Offenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

49—M. F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by A. Leo Knott for the heirs of James Markham Marshall, by John Howard for the heirs of John Marshall, by Holmes Conrad for The United States, by John Howard for the heirs of John Marshall, and by A. Leo Knott for the heirs of James Markham Marshall.

Call for to-day: Nos. 49, 215, 15, 56, 57, (and 61,) 59, 60, 62, 64, 66.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

151—Sinkwin vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
188—Matchett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
190—Stowell vs. Erie R. R. Co.
21—Spinelli vs. Norton.
115—Merz Univ'l Extractor & Construct. Co. vs. Chamberlain.
36—Bruce vs. Investors' Securities Trust.
157—Baumeister vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
184—Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity calendar—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

25—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
26—U. S. Playing Card Co. vs. Spalding Brothers.
35—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
36—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
37—Venner vs. Fitzgerald.
38—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
39—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
40—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
50—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Mo., Kan. & Texas Ry. Co.
51—Ball & Socket Fastener Co. vs. Cohn.
52—Same vs. same.
49—Orvis vs. Midland Hotel Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 617, 642, 605, 608.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess until Wednesday, Nov. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Merriam vs. Merriam
2—Boessneck vs. Am. Surety Co.
3—Rom vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Worch vs. same.
5—Drachlius vs. Alaska Untersteuzung Verein.
6—Stones vs. Stones.
7—Hanning vs. Scott.
8—Baldwin vs. Blake.
9—Minturn vs. Calhoun
10—Streep vs. Maurer.
11—Koss vs. Jackson.
12—Price vs. Jones.
13—Ahrens vs. same.
14—Rose vs. Durant.
15—Hover vs. Hover.
16—Zeltcker vs. Lakestraam.
17—In re Hertfelder.
18—Leach vs. Thornburgh.
19—Tracy vs. Dolan.
20—Same vs. Talvey.
21—Same vs. Kircher.
22—Same vs. Frey.
23—Rochowvitz vs. Rubenstein.
24—Cox vs. Hanks.
25—De Brackelaer vs. Lowther.
26—Stein vs. Kane.
27—Spofford vs. Pearsall
28—Steinback vs. Flock.
29—Hunt vs. Hunt.
30—Thomson vs. Perkins
31—People, &c., vs. Florie.
32—Guthauer vs. Wittner.
33—Bode vs. King.
34—Bailie vs. Bailie.
35—Cody vs. Wilson.
36—Goldmann vs. Emden.
37—Alcorn vs. Lumley.
38—Barties vs. Waterman.
39—Holahan vs. Moore.
40—Wilkie vs. Curtin.
41—Matthie vs. Wheelman.
42—Newell vs. Dernberg.
43—Diesenhausen vs. Piercy.
44—Comrie vs. Caldwell.
45—Colahan vs. Colahan.
46—Fletcher vs. Darwis.
47—Chas. Graham & Sons' Co. vs. Van Horn.
48—Hume vs. Hume.
49—Interior Conduit & Insul. Co. vs. Barney
50—Sullivan Co. Club vs. Butler.
51—Sell vs. Sell.
52—In re Jaffrey.
53—In re Bassford.
54—Mearns vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
55—Stokes vs. Selouver.
56—Nicolai v s. Van Rensselaer.
57—Price vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
58—In re Dilworth.
59—Kitchell vs. Hubbell.
60—Spiegelberg vs. Weiss
61—Elm Marble & Enamel Mosaic Co.
62—Regan vs. Feist.
63—Adler vs. Felocco.
64—Johnson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
65—People ex rel. Doan vs. Hubbell.
66—Doup vs. Hagemeyer
67—People ex rel. Bierach vs. York.
68—In re Trash.
69—Tracy vs. Ryan.
70—Carrano vs. Altanasio.
71—People ex rel. Froehlich vs. Lanigan.
72—People ex rel. Yuille vs. Fromme.
73—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
74—Wandell vs. Romeyn
75—Gulvin vs. Moebus.
76—Houghton vs. Goge.
77—Meyer vs. Lexow.
78—Baum vs. Wier.
79—Walker vs. Ravitch.
80—Hermann C. Co. vs. Manuel.
81—Gorman vs. Eckhard
82—McPhillips vs. Fitzgerald.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—In re Public Park.
2—Sutphin vs. Feltner. Demurrer.
808—Tompkins vs. Brown Preferred Causes.
1884—Gushee vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day

SOME CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

The President Will Take Many Offices Out of the List.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—It is understood that a Presidential edict removing a large number of Government offices from the civil service probably will be promulgated shortly before Thanksgiving Day. The order is one which has been in contemplation for many months, having been deferred from time to time owing to pressure of war business. As at present determined upon, the order will affect upward of six thousand places. It will include Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue who are authorized to become Acting Collectors actually serving in that capacity. There are about two thousand of these deputies.

The largest class affected is the corps of examining surgeons of the Pension Bureau, of whom there are in all over 4,100. There seems to be a general understanding that it will be better to have these left out of the civil service, although Secretary Bliss, while understood to favor such action, would not recommend it. Over three thousand of these surgeons, it is stated at the Civil Service Commission, have never been classified under the civil service law. The order will clear up the misapprehension as to the actual status of the whole corps and place them all outside.

About fifty officers (Deputy Marshals) heretofore reported as classified, but concerning whose status there has been some doubt because of their being in the judicial branches of the service, are expected to be placed in the exempt class. There are other scattering positions, including some of a fiduciary and confidential character, which will aggregate possibly several hundred. This is the scope of the new order now outlined in official quarters, but it is subject to further modifications before being finally passed upon.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Kirkwood, E. Tomlinson.

New York—Chipmonk, R. E. Gardner; New Oregon, C. W. Thill; Peruville, R. Newton Mount; West Hampton Beach, Winifred F. Jessup; West Branch, John G. Simon; Withey, C. L. Bentley.

HOTELS.

Hotel Majestic,

Central Park West, 72d to 71st St.

A number of elegant suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms (with baths connecting), which have been in course of redecoration and refurnishing, and were not finished in time to be shown during the regular renting season, are now completed.

Owing to the lateness of the season guests renting by the year or for the season may now obtain most advantageous rates.

Inspection invited.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER.

BREVOORT HOUSE,

A homelike hotel of an established reputation.
FIFTH AVE. AND 8TH ST., N. Y.
NEAR WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.
Large and Sumptuous Apartments.
European Plan, $1 per day and upward.
American Plan, $3 per day and upward.
Special terms to permanent guests.
Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8:30 P. M., with music, $1.25.
JAIMES & MEYER, Proprietors.

The Hanover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE SCHUYLER,

59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.
High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 743 Harlem.

1.—85 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Large rooms; second floor hall room; parlor dining room; reference.

60TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two sunny rooms; second floor; fourth floor large room; with board; references.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large, attractive, square room; running water; bathroom adjoining; parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PLEASANT, LIGHT FURNISHED ROOM, near Madison Square, for gentleman. 107 East 26th St.

PERSONAL.

WILL ANY ONE WHO WITNESSED ACCIdent, 5:30 P. M. Friday, July 1, at Astor Place, and who conversed with neighbor on 4th Av. car regarding the gentleman who was thrown from car and broke his knee cap, kindly send address to F. C., Room 20, 111 Broadway, New York.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by a lady for two Swedish maids, whom she can highly recommend; one as chambermaid, the other as waitress, in a first-class private family, where four or five servants are kept; will be disengaged Nov. 2; wages, $20 a month. E. T. B., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable North of Ireland girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; five years' best city references. 530 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl; chambermaid and waiting, or general housework. 303 East 83d St., Ward's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl; best references. E., care Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St., rear.

CHAMBERMAID and PARLORMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and parlormaid; best city reference; country or city. K. D., 134 East 54th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By an active young Scotchwoman as experienced cook and laundress and an excellent baker; permanent place in the country; best reference from last employer. 150 West 28th St., second floor, rear.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman to work by the day or week. Mrs. Peryment, 414 West 36th St.

Dressmakers.

A—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Lawrence, 15 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with Altmans; would like to go out by day; best references. 436 East 56th St., Bayer.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Lessons in English, French, Latin, and the elements of Spanish would be imparted in an institution or family in return for board by an experienced, refined American lady, who seeks a position as governess; undoubted reference. La Verdad, Box 198, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady going abroad desires to place her French governess, whom she can recommend; excellent French; will take entire charge. Call at 45 East 68th St., from 12 until 3 o'clock.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having morning hours, disengaged, as visiting governess; English branches, German, rudiments, or French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as housekeeper; good baker and laundress; can take entire charge of household; personal references. Inquire Janiton, 101 East 92d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; will be found willing and obliging; best personal reference. 214 East 36th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl not long in the country; in private family; would like to assist laundress and chambermaid. Mrs. Harvey, 317 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would take home or out by day; first-class city reference; dryed in open air. Laundress, 203 East 48th st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good reference; employer seen. Mary Allen, 147 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; in a private family; understands all kinds of laundry work; no chamber work. 237 East 58th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class ironer to assist laundress in private family; reference. Mrs. Hill, 180 Avenue A.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in private family. Call, for two days, at 874 6th Av., third bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl to take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork; plain sewing; eleven years' personal city reference. 363 West 58th St., ring Davis's bell.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—Graduate, wishes care of invalid mentally or physically afflicted; over four years' practical experience; first-class reference. S. Nicolson, 364 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—Refined; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress. 112 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take charge of baby from its birth; good reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By respectable North of Ireland young woman; no objection to light chamberwork; satisfactory reference. 555 West 44th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By an American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city reference. 1,791 1st Av., E. C.

Washing.

WASHING.—By young woman washing at home; open-air drying. McKee, 244 West 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET—CHAMBERMAID or Parlormaid.—By reliable French Swiss couple experienced in general duties; good sewer; 35; no family; excellent references. Bernaud, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; just disengaged. Laurent, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city references. Butler, 177 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—By butler in private family; best of references. E. Lindquist, 213 East 40th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; coloney cottage. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of neat appearance and careful city driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages, and stylish driver; strictly sober; willing and obliging; four years' personal reference. F., 130 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—Married; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; only those willing to pay fair wages need apply. Kearin, 219 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; excellent horseman; first-class city driver; understands care of horses and carriages. R. T., 310 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. M. C., 9 East 52d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands furnaces, pumps, brasses, waiting, care of horses; drive; absolutely temperate; single; 34; good appearance; highest recommendations. Trustworthy, Box 380, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Age 23; assist with waiting; understands valeting and furnace; strictly temperate; good habits. Reference. A. Collins, 80 East 115th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and kitchenmaid for country; one hour from New York. Call Friday, 10 o'clock, 30 East 36th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

SUPERINTENDENT.

The position of Superintendent of The Mount Sinai Hospital is vacant. Applications should be addressed, in writing, to Mr. Isaac Wallach, President of The Mount Sinai Hospital, before Nov. 15th.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2068, 150 Nassau Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INSTRUCTION.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
35 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM.
20 experienced teachers, small classes.
Primary Classes for boys of 6 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopened, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30 & 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

Reffley School, formerly Pratt Institute. Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, BROOKLYN. Typewriting, Languages,
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL. NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary.
Special Courses.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 WEST 44TH ST.
Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For Boys and girls. Thorough Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

NATIVE PARISIAN EXPERIENCED AND successful, would exchange tuition, tutoring, or coaching for home in family or school; highest testimonials. MADEMOISELLE, 110 West 14th St., telegraph office.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10. Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

TELEPHONES, SIMPLEX INTERIOR, SOLD cheap; warranted. Mail information free. Salesmen wanted. HARPER & SON, 253 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—MARIE GIRARD YORK, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES EDWARD YORK, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated October 25th, 1898.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York.

To Charles Edward York: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Wm. A. Cohen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 27th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the new Court House, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on said date.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1898. Yours, &c.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, etc., plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, judgment and answer will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 29th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1898.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City. s30-1aw6wF&n11

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 28, 1898. PHILIP B. VERLEER,
Assignee.
GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFrl

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jul0-1aw6mFrl

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 23d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s22-1aw6mF

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH HOTOP, née Kohnen; Anna Leue, née Hotop, Franz Joseph Hotop, Dr. Carl Damm, the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all persons interested, or who may claim to be interested, in the estate of FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, late of the City of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made, discharging the said Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of the said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and ordering him to pay, transfer, and set over the moneys and securities in his hands, or which he shall be found upon such accounting to be properly chargeable, to Franz Joseph Hotop and Anna Leue, as the only persons in the Kingdom of Saxony entitled to the possession of the personal estate of said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. s23-1aw6wFr&no4

MILLER, DOROTHEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Glaser, Adam Glaser, Carrie Schlebel, Emma Oliver, John Glaser, Christiane Bauer, and Jacob Bopple, also called Bepie, children of Frederick Bepie, deceased; George Stollsteimer, Anna Katharine Grau, and Dorothea Kienle, children of Anna Stollsteimer, deceased; Anna Maria Michel and Rosina Baldinsdorf, children of Mary Sauter, deceased; Wilhelmina Weber, Frederick W. Schroeder, administrator of Dorothea Schroeder, said Dorothea Schroeder being also called Doris Schroeder; Theresa Glaser, Anna Schmidt, and Mathilda Dougherty, and to all persons interested in the estate of DOROTHEA MILLER, also called and known as Dorothea Muller, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Michenfelder and Charles Glaser as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o21-1aw6wF

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Well, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SALA, Executors. MARTIN & WELL, Attorsola, Executors. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA,
Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt. s9-1aw6mF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 39 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PENNIMAN, CHAS. RICHMOND.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Penniman and Pauline de Brimont Dannery, the heirs and next of kin of CHAS. RICHMOND PENNIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George H. Penniman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing, a testament dated at Paris, April 4th, 1895, and a will dated at Paris May 27th, 1876, duly proved as the last will and testament of Chas. Richmond Penniman, together relating to real and personal property, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WANKMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HORSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ISRAEL M. SCHLOSS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred-and-first Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning

Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
PETER ZUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 399 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 341 East 24th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,256.95, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $320.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $834.55, and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of October, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

PARIS EXPOSITION
and back for
$100.

A pamphlet showing how to do the Exposition in 1900, see Liverpool, London, etc., all expenses included, can be obtained from us.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Friedr'h, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM | K. Fried'h, Nov. 29, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Nov. 17, noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Nov. 24, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....Saturday, Oct. 29, 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.	HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM	†Aller....Nov. 26, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM	†Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismar'k, N. 19, 11 AM	*A. Victoria, Dec. 10, 11 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd

SUIT TO RECOVER $200,000

R. S. White Claims Stock Does Not Belong to Caroline A. Herbert.

SHE MUST NOT DISPOSE OF IT

Judge Shipman Grants Injunction—Plaintiff Says Father Was Feeble at Time of Alleged Transfer.

Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday issued a temporary injunction restraining the Union Typewriter Company of New Jersey from transferring 2,000 shares of the stock of the company to Caroline A. Herbert, or to any one whom she might designate, pending the hearing for a permanent injunction, which is set down for next Friday. Caroline A. Herbert is also restrained by the same order from disposing of the stock in question to any person.

The injunction was granted on the motion of Raymond S. White, the son of Andrew J. White, of this city, who died in London Sept. 23. The suit is brought by Mr. White as the executor of his father's will, and the Union Typewriter Company and Caroline A Herbert are named in the complaint as joint defendants. The complaint recites that the will of Andrew J. White was duly admitted to probate on Oct. 17. At the time of his death, it is alleged, Andrew J. White had in his possession 2,000 shares of second preferred stock of the Union Typewriter Company, of the par value of $100 per share. In 1896, it is stated, temporary certificates for this stock were issued to Andrew J. White, which were exchanged for permanent certificates in 1896.

The complainant says that on Oct. 8 he made a partial examination of the stocks, bonds, and other securities left by his father, and found that the 2,000 shares of stock were missing, and, although he had since made diligent search, he had been unable to find them. Last Monday he was informed by the transfer agent of the typewriter company that Caroline A. Herbert had presented the certificates for these shares, indorsed in blank, at the office of the company, and demanded that they be transferred to her name. The certificates, he says, are now in the possession of the Union Typewriter Company.

The compainant further states that he has examined the returned checks, books, and papers of his father and does not find any evidence that Andrew J. White ever parted with the shares of stock in question. He demands that the certificates of stock be returned to him or that judgment be rendered in his favor in the sum of $200,000 against the defendants. The shares of stock are numbered consecutively from 493 to 509 and 523, 524, and 525.

In an affidavit accompaning the complaint, Raymond S. White says that just prior to his father's death he had a conversation with him, in which his father referred to this stock, saying that the income from it would be sufficient to support himself and his mother, stating particularly that the income was $30,000. He was also told by his father that he would find the stock in his safe. He says further that he first met Caroline A. Herbert in July last in London, that she is not related to the deceased and had no claim upon him, and so far as he can learn had no business dealings with Andrew J. White. Caroline A. Herbert arrived in New York last Friday, and on Monday presented the certificates of stock for transfer. He also says that he believes it is her intention to leave for England and thus escape from the jurisdiction of this country. He further alleges that at the time of the alleged transfer of stock, Dec. 10, 1896, the deceased was seventy-three years old, in feeble health, and with impaired mental vigor.

Accompanying this affidavit is one made by George K. Gilluly, the Secretary of the Union Typewriter Company, to the effect that on Monday last the certificates of stock in question were presented to him for transfer by Caroline A. Herbert; that they were indorsed on the back with the name of Andrew J. White, bearing the date of Dec. 10, 1896, but that the name of the transferee and the name of the attorney were missing. Mr. Gilluly further states that at the last annual meeting of the company, in the Spring of the present year, Mr. White was present and voted on these 2,000 shares of stock.

OLD MR. MOORE'S ESTATE.

The Fight Between His Nephews and Nieces Decided by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

William Henry Moore, an octogenarian, died in February last in the Occidental Hotel, in the Bowery, and it was thought at the time that he had left an enormous estate. Old Mr. Moore was well known in the lower section of the city, especially among the curbstone brokers of New Street. His eccentricities were many. In the light of recent events, it appears that one of the most marked of these was a habit the old man had of loaning money to divers irresponsible parties and taking their notes for the loans. In this way a sad hole was made in his estate, a contest over the administration of which has just been decided by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Moore died intestate, and immediately after his decease twenty-three nieces and nephews in various parts of the country—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington, and other places—fairly fell over one another in their anxiety to get a chance at the administration of the estate. Bitter war was waged between the factions represented by the relatives of each of several applicants for letters of administration.

The first applicant for such letters was Charles E. Monell, President of the Charles E. Monell Company, manufacturing druggists at 2 First Avenue, who is a nephew of the decedent. His application was filed Feb. 17, on the day that the old man was buried, in Orange County. A short time later two other nephews—J. Owen Moore of Washingtonville, N. Y., and George Whitlock of Brooklyn—made a similar application, and within a few days still another nephew—James Henry Reeve, an employe of the Post Office Department in Washington—also applied. The various nieces and nephews divided themselves into factions, each branch espousing the cause of one or the other of the applicants, and charges and countercharges of more or less serious character were made on all sides. Mr. Monell alleged incompetency and dishonesty on the part of Moore and Whitlock, but when it seemed that he had no chance to be appointed administrator he made a renunciation of his rights in favor of Mr. Reeve. The other relatives made similar renunciations of their rights to the various contestants, and the fight in the courts went merrily on.

Finally Surrogate Fitzgerald appointed John A. Mapes to pass upon the claims of the various contestants and to inquire into the value of the estate. At the various hearings the charges made by Monell against Moore and Whitlock were investigated and proved to be groundless, and the referee filed a report recommending that Moore and Whitlock be appointed administrators, a recommendation which the Court has just indorsed by granting letters to these nephews. It was also discovered that the estate had a nominal value of $200,000, but that the actual value of the good assets was only about $30,000, and the administrators were required to give bond in the sum of $60,000. Maas & Goldberg, the attorneys for the administrators, are now engaged in an examination of the assets of the estate.

In recommending the appointment of Moore and Whitlock, the referee says that he puts aside Mr. Monell's claim because he is indebted to the estate to the amount of over $14,000, on a note made in November, 1897; that he is insolvent, and that a receiver in supplementary proceedings has been appointed for him. Mr. Monell and the Monell Company have just been sued for the recovery of the money.

Kafir Here to Become a Missionary.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Pennland from Antwerp was Jerry Menz. Menz is a young Kafir who comes to this country to prepare himself for work as a Christian missionary among his own people. He will go to Morris Brown College in Atlanta, Ga. His native place is King William's Town, South Arica.

Fuerst Bismarck's Quick Trip.

Cable advices received yesterday by the agent of the Hamburg-American Line announced the arrival of the steamship Fuerst Bismarck at Cherbourg after a voyage from New York in 6 days 10 hours and 15 minutes, beating the record held by herself to that port by 39 minutes.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

LEGAL NOTES.

BEQUEST TO YALE COLLEGE UPHELD.—William Lampson, who died about eighteen months ago in the town of Le Roy, N. Y., where he had amassed a fortune of over $500,000, by his will, made less than two months previously, gave to Yale College property yielding a clear annual income of more than $10,000. The testator's nearest living relative was an aunt, Laura A. Brooks, residing in Minnesota. Upon her contest of the will, the Surrogate of Genesee County held that the bequest was not invalid under the laws of this State. That decision has been upheld by the Fourth Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Adams. The Court held that Yale College (a non-stock corporation) is not one which, under the laws of the State of New York, could be incorporated under the membership corporations low, (Chapter 559 of the Laws of 1895,) as under Section 30 of Article II. of that act a membership corporation may be created "for any lawful purpose except a purpose for which a corporation may be created under any other article of this chapter, or any other general law than this chapter," and under Chapter 184 of the Laws of 1853 the Regents of the University of the State of New York were empowered to incorporate universities or colleges which, "in addition to the powers which may be vested in them as aforesaid, shall have the general powers of a corporation under the Revised Statutes of this State," and the same authority is continued by Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1892, as amended by Chapter 859 of the Laws of 1895, thus bringing corporations of this kind within the exception contained in the membership corporations law. The Court also held that Section 6 of Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, (the only section of that chapter not repealed,) limiting the property which corporations organized under that act may hold, and providing that a gift to such corporation, contained in any will which shall not have been made and executed at least two months before the death of the testator, shall be invalid, even if held to have been incorporated into the membership corporations law, has no application to Yale College.

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THE ARREST WAS NOT SHOWN TO BE AUTHORIZED.—In a suit by James Penny to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company, for an illegal arrest and imprisonment, the plaintiff alleged that while he was attempting to board a New York Central train, at Highland, N. Y., for Newburg, for which place he had a ticket, an employe of the company arrested him and locked him up in a baggage room, searched him and subjected him to other indignities. There was no proof on the trial of the purchase or possession of the ticket for Newburg, and the person who made the arrest and the one who guarded Penny were shown not to be employes of the railroad company. It appeared, however, that the person who made the search was a detective in the company's employ, and subject to the direction of its law department. A judgment recovered by the plaintiff on the trial has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, which held, by Justice Hatch, that although a master was responsible for the authorized acts of his servant, although they be not only negligent, but reckless, wanton and willful, yet unless acting within the scope of authority, a master is not responsible for his servant's acts. There being no proof that the detective's acts were committed within the scope of his authority, the company was not liable. "There exists a wide scope of employment of persons for detectives which scarcely has connection with crimes or criminals," Justice Hatch said, "and in which no arrest is authorized or contemplated. Under such circumstances there would exist no authority for holding the master responsible for the arrest, detection, and search of an individual."

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EXECUTORY CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF A MONUMENT.—Christ Dechow in March, 1893, agreed to pay L. Wegenaar & Son $415 for the making and erection of a granite monument "free from unnatural spots and rust." After its delivery and his noticing discoloration thereon which he thought indicated the presence of rust, Dechow paid a portion of the purchase price upon being assured by the vendor that such discolorations were only surface marks or stains caused by the iron bands used in shipping, and would disappear by the action of the elements or could be removed by the application of oxalic acid. Dechow stated to the seller at the time that if the monument did not come out all right it would go hard with him. Afterward, notwithstanding the fact that the application of water and oxalic acid did not remove the rust spots, Dechow made another payment in reliance upon Wegenaar's assurance that the spots would disappear after one or two heavy rains. The rains, however, in fact, increased the size and discoloration of the spots. In a suit by Louis Wegenaar, as surviving partner, to recover a balance claimed to be due upon the contract, the Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below in favor of the defendant, holding that the latter, although the vendor was guilty of no actual fraud in inducing him to delay his rejection of the monument, was not precluded from thereafter notifying the vendor of the defect, and informing him that the balance of the contract price would be ready as soon as he produced a satisfactory monument as per agreement, such notice being held to be equivalent to a refusal to accept the monument.

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QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A dismissal of the complaint of Jennie Schermerhorn, as administratrix, in her suit to recover from the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company for the death of Minna Schermerhorn, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. A train of cars upon the defendant's railroad, approaching a highway crossing in the village of Herkimer, N. Y., at a high rate of speed, gave no warning of its approach, until it had reached a point about 500 feet distance from the crossing. At this point, and while a horse, ordinarily gentle and easily controlled, was drawing a buggy along the highway at a point 100 feet distance from the crossing, and not more than half that distance from the railroad track, at a place in the road too narrow to enable him to turn, the locomotive whistle was sounded, and the horse, becoming frightened, became uncontrollable and dashed upon the track. A collision resulted, and the decedent, a young woman riding in the buggy at the invitation of the driver, was killed. Justice Adams, who gave the unanimous opinion of the court on appeal, held that the decedent was not guilty, as a matter of law, of contributory negligence.

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HE HAS NO LIEN.—A correspondent asks: "Has the owner or lessee of an apartment house or flats the right to hold furniture or household goods and wearing apparel for an arrearage of rent?" He has not. His only remedy is to levy, after securing judgment, upon property of the tenant not exempt from sale on execution.

FORGED MR. CROKER'S NAME.

Letter Was Good for a Theatre Box Till Fraud Was Detected.

A handsomely-dressed young woman and a man called on Manager Blumenthal, of the Harlem Opera House, Wednesday night, the man presenting two letters, one purporting to be from Richard Croker and the other from ex-Judge Charles Welde. The letter bearing Mr. Croker's signature was written to Judge Welde and asked him to "take care" of the bearer in Harlem. The Welde letter was to Mr. Blumenthal, and asked him to extend the courtesy of the theatre to the bearer. Mr. Blumenthal gave the man and woman a box.

One of the manager's friends found that the letters were forgeries, though they were written on the paper of the Democratic Club and of the Harlem Democratic Club. The man was accused by Mr. Blumenthal. He feigned indignation, then confessed that he had written the letters himself. He and the woman were ejected from the house. The manager said that the man was a friend of prominent politicians, and decided not to have him arrested.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday, Oct. 30, will be accompanied, as usual, by the Illustrated Magazine of sixteen pages, which will contain a number of specially attractive features.—Adv.

Never has there been such exquisite neckwear as now.

Never have our stores had so great a variety, so tasteful an assortment; it equals any one's—no matter how exclusive, no matter how high-priced.

A few examples:

The design of this scarf was taken from the arms of Dianne de Poitieres, favorite of Henry II.

This from tapestry hangings in the mansion of Anne d'Autriche.

This from a corsage worn by Marie Antoinette.

This from a table service of Bernard de Palissey.

These cost $2; but we have splendid scarfs at 50 cents.

What applies to neckwear applies to all the other furnishings.

Underwear, dressing gowns, bath robes, handkerchiefs, gloves, shirts, pajamas, mackintoshes, umbrellas, half-hose, golf stockings, trunks and bags.

What applies to furnishings applies to clothing, shoes and hats.

Suits $14 to $35; overcoats $15 to $50; Derbys $3; Model shoes, $5.

See our booklets, mailed free.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TROOPER SHOOTS HIMSELF

P. R. M. Hildreth of Squadron A Found Dead in His Room.

THE FAMILY DENIES SUICIDE

His Mother Says Death Was Due to an Accident While Cleaning a Revolver—Was Ill with Malaria.

Philip R. M. Hildreth, a member of Squadron A, and a son of the late David M. Hildreth, shot himself with a revolver at his mother's home, 48 Irving Place, yesterday morning. He died almost instantly. The family is very reticent over the tragedy, but told the Coroner's physician, Dr. Hamilton Williams, that his death was due to an accident while he was cleaning his revolver. This was the same statement made later in the day by Mr. Hildreth's brothers, Walter E. Hildreth, manager of the D. M. Hildreth estate, and D. Morgan Hildreth, a lawyer of this city.

Young Hildreth served in the Puerto Rican campaign with his troop, under Gen. Miles. He was employed as cashier of the firm of William R. Grace & Co., and at the breaking out of the war obtained leave of absence, with the expressed intention of entering the Government service. Since the return of the troop on Sept. 10, Mr. Hildreth had not been well. He spent some time at Long Branch, and then went to Urbana, N. Y. When Hildreth returned to the city, a few days ago, he resumed his position as cashier, but the seeds of disease already sown made his work a burden, and it was soon noticed by Mr. Grace and Treasurer Schafer that he was unfit for work. He complained of extreme lassitude and headaches. He was advised to go home and take a rest. Wednesday night Hildreth was delirious, and did not know Mr. Schafer when he called to inquire about his condition. Mrs. Hildreth was greatly alarmed, and the family decided to send for Dr. Austin R. Flint in the morning to diagnose his case, but the call for the physician was never made until after death had intervened.

Mr. Hildreth's death occurred about 8 o'clock. Shortly before, it was said, his mother had gone to his room, on the third floor, and found him apparently asleep. It was not long after when the butler heard a shot, and, running up stairs, knocked. He heard no response, and, opening the door, he found young Hildreth lying, dressed, on the floor, a revolver by his side, and a bullet hole in his right temple. He summoned Mrs. Hildreth, and messengers were sent to Coroner's Physician Williams and to the young man's brothers. The police did not learn of the tragedy until some time later, and when an officer from the East Twenty-second Street Station arrived all information was refused him.

When Dr. Williams reached the house he found that the body had been removed to the bed. He was told by Mrs. Hildreth and the butler that the shooting was accidental. It was emphatically denied that Hildreth had intentionally killed himself. Dr. Williams later on made this statement:

"I found that the bullet had gone through his head and had barely broken the skin on the opposite side. Death undoubtedly followed instantly. If the shooting was accidental, the wound was in a most peculiar place for the bullet to have entered, as it went through in a straight line. Whatever it was, I do not think the shooting was premeditated. The butler told me that when he arrived he took up the revolver and removed all the shells. According to his statement, they were all empty except one. He said Mr. Hildreth had been cleaning his revolver, and, as proof of this, a chamois skin and other cleaning materials were on the floor. I saw some of the shells, and they were empty. I shall make my report of the case to the Coroners' office as one of accidental shooting.

"Now, on the other hand, Hildreth was suffering from malarial poisoning, and, as every physician knows, the disease tends to produce a state of melancholia and what may be called emotional impulse. This is common in cases of acute malarial poisoning. Whether it was a case of suicide or not is not for me to say. A Coroner's jury must decide that."

Young Hildreth's death came as a great shock to his employers, the members of his troop, and, in fact, to all those who had known him. The family is from one of New York's best families, who died two years ago, was well known in the hotel business and left a large estate. He was the owner of the West End Hotel in Long Branch, in addition to which he had property in this city, Long Island, and in the western part of the State.

Young Hildreth was twenty-five years old and unmarried. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1893, and almost immediately after entered the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. as a junior clerk. He was rapidly advanced, and became cashier in October, 1897. His friends in Squadron A and in the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. are reluctant to believe that he intentionally killed himself.

"His death must have been an accident," said young Mr. Grace last night. "Down here we all loved him. In college there was not a more popular man than he. We knew that he was pretty well worn out and needed a rest. If he killed himself it must have been due to illness. He had no love affairs and had no possible cause to worry over financial affairs or anything else that I know of."

Young Hildreth was an enthusiastic soldier, his fellow-troopers say, and had made himself universally liked in the squadron. He intended yesterday to have turned over his accoutrements to the troop. One of his friends pointed it out as a coincidence that when the body was found by the butler it lay directly under the sabre which he wore during the campaign and which he had hung on the wall, together with other mementos of his experience during the war.

TAKING MID-AIR SNAP SHOTS.

W. A. Eddy Secures Several Novel Views of the Statue of Liberty.

William A. Eddy found the weather yesterday, after two or three days' delay, favorable to getting a bird's-eye view photograph of the Statue of Liberty. He has a varied collection of his kites over on Bedlow's Island, and before he has finished his work he will have taken fifty or sixty mid-air snap shots of the goddess. He took four yesterday from varying heights—the first ever taken, from an altitude, of the big statue.

The first kite sent up yesterday morning was a Bluehill umbrella expansion kite of four feet diameter, which contains two cells, opened by an umbrella-like mechanism. This was followed by an Eddy kite, triangle shape and seven feet across. These, when once up, were connected to a common cable, and then an American flag, 7 by 4 feet, was sent up. A sudden gust drove the line into a sag, which reached the water, and eventually dragged the kites and flag down into the bay.

A new line of kites was sent up after noon. It consisted of a box kite of 5 feet diameter, sent up 1,500 feet, followed by a flag 4 by 7 feet; then an Eddy kite of 7 feet diameter was sent up to an elevation of 900 feet, and a hundred feet below that the camera was suspended. The exposures were entirely successful, and when Mr. Eddy has completed his work, taking the statue from various directions as the wind permits, including one, if possible, which shall have the lower end of Manhattan Island in the background, he will make a report to Gen. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

WIFE ABANDONED IN THEATRE.

Mrs. J. F. Welling Left Without Even a Nickel for Street Car Fare.

Mrs. Nellie Amanda Welling, through her counsel, J. Power Donnellan, applied to Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday for an allowance of $35 a week alimony and $350 counsel fee, pending the determination of an action for a separation which she has commenced against her husband, Joseph Francis Welling, proprietor of the Manhattan Towel Supply Company, on the ground of abandonment and failure to support.

Mr. Donnellan said that Mrs. Welling married the defendant an Aug. 4 last, and that he abandoned her in Keith's Theatre on the afternoon of Oct. 4, leaving her without even a nickel to pay her fare to their home at No. 160 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The defendant, counsel said, asked his wife to accompany him to a matinee at the theatre, and after they had been there a short time left her ostensibly for the purpose of getting a drink. She waited until 6 o'clock, but he did not return, and at last, as she had no money, and it was pouring rain, she had to appeal to an usher for five cents to pay her car fare home. When she arrived there she found that the defendant had stripped the house of every vestige of furniture and had disappeared. A letter left by her husband for her advised her that the furniture had been mortgaged and that the mortgage was about to be foreclosed. It also advised her to go to her mother. The week before, it is said, Mr. Welling had induced his wife to give him her diamond earrings, worth $225.

In defense Mr. Welling said that the earrings had been bought by him on the installment plan, and that he could not pay the installments, and that his wife was extravagant and made things uncomfortable for him in every way.

Justice Bischoff granted Mrs. Welling $100 counsel fee and $8 a week alimony.

SAYS INVENTOR IS PERSECUTED.

Rapp's Lawyer Accuses the Department of Buildings.

The Department of Buildings was charged by Lawyer Julius M. Mayer, in the Supreme Court, yesterday with "wickedness, persecution, and prosecution," on the hearing of a motion made on behalf of the department for the discontinuance of an action for an injunction instituted by the department against Louis M. Jones, Nathaniel F. Jones, Robert T. Lyons, and John W. Rapp.

The real defendant in the suit is Rapp, who is the inventor of a system of fire-proof flooring. Nathaniel F. Jones is owner of an office building which has been erected at Duane and Elm Streets, in which Rapp's system was used. The first four floors had been completed when the department applied for an injunction restraining Jones, Lyons, the architect, and Rapp from proceeding with the work, on the ground that the Rapp system was contrary to the express letter of the statute. The argument for the continuance of the injunction pending trial came up before Justice Bookstaver, who, on Aug. 16 last, denied the motion. Assistant Corporation Counsel Eugene Otterbourg yesterday asked Justice Bischoff to discontinue the action against all the defendants.

Mr. Mayer opposed the motion on behalf of Rapp, and said that the defendants, Louis M. Jones and Lyons, did not appear on the motion, but that Nathaniel F. Jones also opposed the motion for the discontinuance of the suit against him, and asked that the cause be placed on the preferred calendar.

Mr. Mayer said that this application was a most extraordinary one and was not made in good faith, but was an attempt to drive his client out of business because he was distasteful to the Building Department. He said that prior to Jan. 1 last, when the present department came in, the Rapp system had been used in over 1,000 buildings in the city. Mr. Ottenbourg denied the charge of bad faith.

Justice Bischoff said that the main question was whether the Rapp system was a violation of the building laws, and it was necessary that that matter should be decided on the trial. He therefore granted Mr. Mayer's application.

Lineman's Fatal Fall from a Pole.

William Shanahan, thirty-two years old, of 329 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, a lineman, was employed yesterday in changing the circuits on the police telegraph. He climbed a pole at Bergen Avenue and Montgomery Street, but had hardly taken a seat on the arm when he lost his balance and fell. He struck squarely on the top of his head, fracturing his scull. He died at the City Hospital an hour later.

Specially interesting features in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art, free with the issue of to-morrow. One cent.—Adv.

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Sailor & 2-Piece Suits, $3.95.

Reefers, Chinchilla and blue or brown Frieze—ulster or velvet collar, —sizes 3 to 16 years,— $4.75.

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SPECIAL TO-MORROW.

Also about 25 dozen assorted styles of odds and ends and broken sizes, of popular makes, nearly every popular brand, all of exceptional quality. A vast variety to select from, long, medium, and short lengths, white, drab, or black, all heavily boned and silk flossed; all of these corsets worth from $1.50 to $2.25 per pair, special at..... 98

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WOMEN POLITICIANS SPEAK

"Current Event Day" with West End Women Republicans.

PARTY APATHY IN BROOKLYN

Women of the Borough Fatigued Making Comfort Bags—Signs of Moral Obliquity.

"Current Event Day" with the West End Woman's Republican Association did not attract as many lady politicians yesterday as the allurements of a man speaker had the preceding week. But some half-dozen new members were proposed, and among those elected was Mrs. John McCullagh, wife of the Superintendent of Elections. Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson announced from the chair that an invitation had been received from a fellow woman's political club to a "political social," including in its features of entertainment the reading of psalms, music, and speeches. Mrs. Robinson was so much impressed, apparently, with the anticipated effect of this combination that she read the notice twice.

Mrs. James Fairman had been instrusted with the paper of the day, supposed to be relative to "Progress." It consisted chiefly of a long essay upon the silk industry. Mrs. Fairman paid a tribute to Miss Helen Gould, as an example of a woman who was assisting the world toward welcome progress.

That there was a lurking suspicion of apathy in the Republican Party—at least in Brooklyn—was one of the revelations Mrs. Andrew Perry of Brooklyn disclosed to unwilling ears. During the war with Spain, Mrs. Perry said, Republican women had labored severely for the comfort of soldiers and had made "oh, so many" comfort bags and other necessities. As a result, they were weary to an extreme, and they had not recovered at the present speaking. Party apathy was not Mrs. Perry's subject, however—just an episode. Her talk was to have been on "Intemperance in Brooklyn," with an inference that local Tammany government had caused its increase in a frightful fashion. Mrs. Perry advanced as evidence of Brooklyn's deterioration the fact that on the preceding Sunday she saw boys throwing dice for nickels in the street. "Really, in the street," she reiterated, "and for 5 cents a throw." Mrs. Perry further declared that the barrooms of Brooklyn had of late experienced remarkable prosperity of business, due, she averred, to the expectation of Van Wyck's election.

Mrs. E. H. Champney of Manhattan quickly followed Mrs. Perry's remarks by asseverations that if Brooklyn was bad Manhattan was worse. "There are other worse places than Brooklyn," Mrs. Champney said, and her fellow-members applauded, feeling vaguely that a point had been scored somewhere. Mrs. Champney went on to boldly declare she knew many saloons were keeping open Sundays and after hours, and that she knew "for a fact" that their side doors were frequently unlatched during these seasons.

A "current event" that led Miss Helen Varick Boswell to expatiate for several minutes to the apparently entire approval of the association was the existence of four Van Wycks. "We did not know much about them until recently," Miss Boswell said. "We know too much about one at present, and too little about another. Of the other two we know almost nothing, except that they will be provided with fat places if there is a Van Wyck for Governor."

Mrs. Clarence Burns said that cutting down the school funds would inevitably result in weeding out the "fads," as they were called—cooking, sewing, and the like—from the system of public education. As she declared she thought every woman should protest against such a cutting down, she was warmly applauded. She then went on to explain the situation of the striking tailors and to assert her sympathy for them.

"Even if you do not belong to the Four Hundred," she said, "I believe many of you wear tailor-made gowns. I do, for one. Several lady members started to turn and see.] If we can do anything at all for these poor tailors, I think we ought to do it. They ought to have the support of every member of this association."

Mrs. Robinson immediately added, warmly, that the strikers claimed all her sympathy.

Owing to time consumed on the memorable occasion of the previous meeting when Sereno E. Payne of Auburn talked an hour and a half, Mrs. J. G. Wentz, whose paper on "How Our Soldier Citizens Vote," was scheduled for that day, had read it to only the valiant three or four who remained until the last of the session. Accordingly she read it again yesterday. Mrs. Wentz was led to speak of Col. Roosevelt. "The name of Theodore Roosevelt can never be forgotten," she said. "He represents the Republicans. They are the only party that has any common sense at the bottom of it." [Long applause.]

Charles H. Treat, it is expected, will address the ladies at their next meeting. Mrs. Robinson closed yesterday's meeting with an admonition to all the ladies to turn out and bring their friends, reminding them that the association met at 3:15 o'clock sharp.

Searching for Missing Rough Rider.

Search is being made to locate Private Henry Fletcher of Troop K of the Rough Riders. He, like Trooper O'Brien, previously reported missing, is supposed to be in some local hospital or private soldiers' rest. He enlisted in San Antonio, Texas, on May 21, and on Aug. 26 obtained leave of absence from Captain Woodbury Kane. Nothing more is known of him.

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For Home Decoration

The renaissance lace center pieces, scarfs and doylies with Pink, Light Blue, Green and Straw Colored watered silk centers are quite new and very beautiful. Some of these have sprays of embroidery on the silk which adds to the rich effect. Exclusive designs in white renaissance doylies, tea cloths, scarfs, luncheon cloths, etc.

Duchesse and Arabian lace center pieces with doylies to match.

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2-Clasp Embroidered Kid Gloves, in Reds, Tans and Browns, at 75c. Worth $1.25.

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One sure way to encourage a boy's pride is to dress him in the "latest."

Blue & black diagonal cheviot, Suits, (ages 14 to 19), (double & single breasted sacks). $8, $10, $12 & $15.

With silk faced lapels, $16 & $18.

Also of attractive checks and plaids, at prices from $8 to $20.

Top-Coats & Overcoats, (ages 14 to 19), $8 to $18, of stylish cloths and fashionably correct in every particular.

Children's 2-Piece Suits, $3.50 to $10.

Children's Reefers, $4 to $8.50.

Full line of extra stout sizes, in 2 and 3-Piece Suits, $5 to $10.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO., Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

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In Chippendale's day, people at first began to tire of the old-time heaviness; and the ingenious Chippendale helped them out.

He invented all sorts of arrangements for the disposition of the various articles used at the table; with such skill, thought and charm that many of his designs are unrivalled to-day.

Here are examples: Antique Oak Sideboards at $26.00, with drawers for silver and deep wells for wine.

Extension tables and chairs, in mahogany, English and Antique oaks, at factory prices, as y

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